

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## STATEMENT MADE BY MR. VENISELOS ON FUTURE POLICY

Former Greek Premier Envisages  
the Possibility of Returning  
Even as a Minister Under  
the Constantine Régime

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Monday).—Eleutherios Veniseios, former Premier of Greece, has made his first statement concerning the part he may play in the future policy of Greece. At present he seeks only repose and is not prepared to take definite decisions, but he nevertheless envisages the possibility of returning, even as a minister under the Constantine régime. He puts the good of his country above all. He could not, however, at this moment accept any offer to participate in the government. That would constitute humiliation, not only for himself, but for his friends, which would be too great. But he does not rule out subsequent participation, provided there are constitutional changes which will prevent Constantine from imposing his personal will on the country.

Royalist Difficulties  
Fulfillment of Demobilization Promises  
a Critical Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Monday).—As yet there are practically no further developments in the policy of awaiting future events in the Near and Middle East, but, in the opinion of a highly placed British official, who is an authority on foreign politics, within the next few weeks, Greece must look to her future as a nation in the light of a policy that will enable her to maintain her territorial integrity.

That the Royalist Party is going to find the redemption of the election demobilization promises an embarrassing not easily disposed of is a foregone conclusion, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed. Already there are many rumors of disaffection among the Greek troops in Smyrna, where they found it impossible to carry out demobilization by simply walking home, after the approved Greek historical manner. Failing that method, it was stated, the alternative of the soldiers has been to intimidate as a veiled threat that, unless the necessary ships are forthcoming for purposes of transport, the chances of the officers commanding the army ever again seeing home are extremely remote. In other words, there is a lively possibility of the Greek army in Asia Minor demanding to be returned and demobilized, which is the very opportunity that Mustafa Kemal is waiting for.

It was indicated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a serious view is taken of the many straws on the surface of Greek political waters, which indicate the direction toward which Royalist feeling is tending. A British official stated, as an instance, the recent report that two Veniseioss, disguised as monks, have been arrested in Athens, which is regarded as significant of the attitude the Royalists are now adopting toward their political opponents, which, it is feared in some quarters, may culminate in a concerted attack on the remaining Veniseioss.

The importance attached in many quarters to the double engagement between the royal families of Rumania and Greece was rather discounted by the British official, and it is not expected that the hopes of a steady influence from those events will be realized. The Rumanian policy is well known to have sincere leanings toward that of the Allies, but the influence on Greek opinion in its present state of "Constantinian enthusiasm" is not expected to have much political effect, for, although it is perfectly apparent to western logic where the present Greek policy is leading, to the mass of the Hellenes, in their joy of the moment, there is no possibility of reasoning. The cooling effect of time, combined with the presence of allied warships and a decided pinch in the realms of finance, is expected to promote the return of better judgment.

caused a considerable commotion in diplomatic circles.

The answer, however, is that, as the Treaty is signed by all the Allies, it would require their agreement to this interpretation before the occupation could be legally prolonged. France would have to establish that her guarantees were not sufficient, and it does not escape attention that England will not be readily persuaded that renunciation of the military pact constitutes the condition referred to in Article 429.

The conclusion of the journals is that the French Government should begin now to form a dossier of accumulated proofs against Germany and persuade the Allies that the necessary guarantees do not exist.

## ITALIAN ARMY IS CLOSING ON FIUME

Reports of Disaffection Among  
Supporters of Gabriel d'Annunzio Increasing—Shortage of  
Provisions in City Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ROME, Italy (Monday).—The blockade of Fiume is stiffening, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and on Thursday last some of the inhabitants left for Italy, together with soldiers and officers who do not consent to follow Gabriel d'Annunzio to the logical conclusion of his quixotic action—civil war. Prof. Matteo Pantaleoni, a friend of Captain d'Annunzio and a brilliant economist has also departed, declaring to Captain d'Annunzio that the political economic prosperity of Fiume is to be found in the settlement agreed to at Rapallo and not otherwise, and advising him that he had better dismiss his remaining soldiers, "some to the schools, which they deserted, and some to the prisons which they deserved."

It is thought quite possible, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that Captain d'Annunzio may have remained as a somewhat unwilling prisoner of the worst elements of his army, who seek to perpetuate their present opportunities of unlicensed robbery and violence.

The official note in reply to Captain d'Annunzio states that the Italian Government will take steps to make the blockade effective. The poet-rebel, it is said, has ordered the expulsion of all strangers from Fiume. The city has provisions for only one week and many families are leaving in consequence. Latest reports show that Captain d'Annunzio's legionaries have been withdrawn from Mount Luban for tactical reasons. Following the proclamation of martial law, he has expelled several of his soldiers from Fiume for breaches of discipline.

Critical Position  
Captain d'Annunzio's Lines Hemmed  
In on All Sides

ROME, Italy (Monday).—Fiuman legionaries and Dalmatian volunteers at Zara, a port south of Fiume on the Dalmatian coast, have surrendered to Italian regulars, after failing in an attempt to capture the Italian warship Marsala. The volunteers boarded the vessel, but the crew resisted capture and seized 27 legionaries, landing them at Ancona, an Italian port on the western side of the Adriatic.

Italian Government troops are closing the ring around Fiume. Reports from the city have been meager, but it appeared that the soldiers commanded by General Caviglia had forced the lines back into the outskirts of the city, and that the fall of the city might not be long delayed.

Land and sea forces arrayed against Captain d'Annunzio began to move forward toward the city yesterday. The Italian regulars were understood to have been under orders not to fire unless they were compelled to do so.

Fiume Triangle Menaced  
The Fiume triangle now is cut off. The plan of General Caviglia is, it is stated, to tighten gradually the grip on Fiume until Captain d'Annunzio is reduced to helplessness. General Caviglia's men advanced from the north, cutting off the top of the triangle of which Fiume is formed and occupied Grobnico, Santa Croce and San Matti. Included in the advance was the poet's aviation field at Grobnico. The d'Annunzio troops evacuated these points without offering the slightest resistance. At points from the shore northward the d'Annunzio line gave way and the regulars advanced half a kilometer. It was a simultaneous movement from three sides. The movement from the direction of Udine was effected by an overwhelming body of troops which advanced on the thinly held line of Captain d'Annunzio's legionaries. The advance was accomplished principally by Alpini, who occupied the high land covering the rugged territory to the rear of Fiume, including two ranges of hills. Toward the sea the regulars are held by royal guards and carabinieri. While the troops advanced on the hilly ground overlooking the sea, the Italian fleet kept guard in Fiume bay. The powerful squadron consists of first line battleships and destroyers.

Little hope that Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio will be able to hold Fiume against Italian regulars is entertained by Mr. Odenigo, local representative of the "reigny of Quarniero," who, with several friends and sympathizers, has been awaiting developments along the Adriatic.

## VITAL INTEREST OF GERMANY IN SILESIA

German Authority Says Trade Is  
Held Up Through Uncertainty  
of Upper Silesian Plebiscite  
—Allies' Attitude Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The economic activities of Germany will be seriously affected if the plebiscite in Upper Silesia results in that strip of country, so richly endowed with coal, becoming part of the new Poland. German authorities look upon the result of the plebiscite as a vital factor, and, in a recent interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a highly placed German official stated that the importance attached to a solution satisfactory to Germany can hardly be exaggerated.

Official opinion in Germany holds an optimistic view with regard to the result of the plebiscite, but in German commercial circles there exists great uncertainty, which naturally reflects on the contracts offered and accepted. Many ironworks are refusing orders because of the uncertainty of coal supplies, and it was stated that there are only 60 per cent of German furnaces now working, and many of these are at present on short time. The general effect of this deterrent on German trade is to considerably reduce Germany's prospects of being able to meet the demands which the Reparations Commission may submit.

Severity of Restrictive Clauses  
While Germany is desirous of honorably fulfilling all conditions of the Versailles Peace Treaty and of making whatever reparation the Supreme Council may decide, so far as lies within her power, it is obvious that this end can only be accomplished by making it physically possible for her people to work to their utmost capacity by modifying the restrictive clauses at present manacled her merchants.

As an example of these restrictive clauses, the informant stated that there is one which provides that if Germany fails to fulfill all conditions of the Treaty, the country claiming non-fulfillment has the right to place any German credits under an embargo that may at that time, in the ordinary course of trade, be in the claimant country. This clause, it was stated, constitutes a perpetual menace and naturally deters traders, making business transactions practically impossible.

The net result of this is reflected in the unfavorable trade balance against Germany and the present depreciated exchange. What the Allies must guard against, the informant stated, is the risk of placing Germany in a similar disastrous economic plight which is at present exemplified by Austria, a glaring example of the Allies' mistaken policy.

Unfair Treatment Alleged  
Germany, the informant stated, seems to be looked upon as the bad dog of the world, and, as the result of giving the dog a bad name, everyone is intent on seeing the logical result by banning it. Any rumor derogatory to Germany is good enough, and none is too bad for the allied countries to believe. Statements to the effect that Germany is carrying on subversive propaganda, inimical to the Allies, in adjoining states, the informant stated, is quite untrue.

As regards recent reports that Germany is stirring up strife in Juzo-Slavia, far from this being the case, Germany has sent representatives to Belgrade with the object of opening up trade with that country. Germany wants nothing better than to be allowed to live in peace with her neighbors and to "work and work and work in order that she may live. All we ask is to be allowed to trade on open, fair, and reciprocal lines; to enter into trade alliances, and to grant such facilities as we deem advisable to promote our commercial interests," the informant stated.

Considerable bitterness is felt in Germany at the stipulation in the Treaty that should Germany grant any trade privilege to any one country that privilege automatically becomes applicable to the Allies as a whole. In like manner, to put a tariff against any one country's goods is to put it on other countries also.

Condition of Austria  
In reply to a question regarding the present financial conditions in Austria it was stated that probably the solution was the incorporation of Austria as an integral part of Germany. This, it was admitted, would prove a further hindrance to Germany's recovery, but, as the majority of Austrians are of German descent it is felt that the natural inclination of all Austrians was for a closer relationship with Germany, in spite of this being contrary to the allied policy.

Many exaggerations have appeared as to the rapid recovery of Germany from the effects of the war and the great volume of her foreign trade. Such statements are considered preposterous by the informant to both Germany and the Allies as it gives ideas of conditions in Germany that do not exist. Without doubt Germany in the main is destitute, the informant declared.

## CHICAGO FREE TEXT BOOK PLAN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Every Mason should sign the petition," says an editorial in the current issue of the Masonic Chronicle, urging support of a petition that is being circulated by a committee which will ask the Board of Education to submit to the voters of Chicago the question of furnishing free text books in the public schools.

Masonry has ever upheld the idea of free public education," continued the editorial. "Free text books will help along free education. An act of the Illinois Legislature authorizes boards of education and school directors to provide text books for the free use of public schools and to sell such books at cost to pupils who desire to purchase them. That this may be made effective in Chicago, however, it will be necessary that the Board of Education be petitioned by 50 per cent of the voters, which approximates 50,000 signatures. There is no time to lose, as the petition must be in by January 25."

## NORWAY RESISTING SOVIET ADVANCES

Despite Trade Sacrifice, Norway  
Rejects Bolshevik Proposals  
—Early Completion of Spitz-  
bergen Settlement Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Monday).—Despite the fact that Norway depends largely upon the Russian market to absorb the surplus of her great fish industry, she accepted the Bolshevik alternative to recognition of the Soviet Government and broke off trade relations last September.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from an authoritative Norwegian source that, for some considerable time, Moscow has been endeavoring to persuade the Norwegian Government to come to some amicable understanding which would lead to mutual agreement and de facto recognition of the Soviet Government, while Norway has steadfastly refused, but fully realizing the serious consequences that would be attached to this step.

Fight Against Propaganda  
On the breaking off of trade relations between the two countries, the informant declared that the Russian Government at once started a propaganda campaign, which not only affected Norway, but also extended to other countries. The Norwegian Government received private representations from other governments that Bolshevik agents were using Norway as a base for sending propaganda through Europe.

This, the informant declared, led to the Norwegian Government absolutely prohibiting all Bolshevik propaganda from crossing the Norwegian frontiers or entering Norwegian ports, and to aid in carrying this prohibition into effect, both the military and police have been sent to assist the customs on the Finnish and Danish frontiers, over which Bolshevik literature was being imported.

Norway, it was stated, in taking this drastic step of practically closing her frontiers to Soviet Russia, feels that she has the moral support of the Allies to a measure she would have hesitated to adopt on her own initiative. Although grave disappointment has been expressed by many influential Norwegian traders, whose interest lies in Russia as a customer, all government parties are united in the belief that by this firm stand incipient Bolshevism in Norway will be stamped out.

Situation in Spitzbergen  
Great interest is centered round the final act, which is expected to take place shortly, of the incorporation of Spitzbergen as an integral part of Norway. It is stated that, although Spitzbergen was ceded by the Supreme Council of the Allies to Norway last year, actual possession has not yet been taken and will not be until all questions arising out of the claims of the various nationals have been settled.

Many countries are represented in Spitzbergen by companies that are engaged in the coal mining industry, and each of which is excavating coal under its own mining laws. This has led to great confusion, so that it has been deemed advisable by the Norwegian Government that an international commission should be appointed to adopt some universal law that will regulate all mining operations in Spitzbergen. When this is accomplished, Norway will then take full sovereignty over Spitzbergen.

As an instance of the work that is going on, it was stated that, in the fourth year of working, "the Great Norway Spitzbergen Coal Company" exports cargoes of coal amounting to 46,500 tons, valued at over 700,000 kroner. This company, which is one of the largest, is illustrative of the great economic value Spitzbergen will probably become to Norway when fully developed.

FEW ABSENT VOTERS NOTED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.  
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Only 110 voters took advantage of the "Absent Voters' Law" which was tried out at the election in Oregon in November.

## EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL UP IN SENATE

Democrats Accused of Filibustering—Measure Intended to Bar  
Out Imports Is Needed Here,  
Says Senator Hitchcock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill, which came up in the Senate yesterday, was referred to the Finance Committee after a two-hour debate.

This is the bill which passed the House of Representatives last week, admittedly because "something had to be done for the farmers," and not because it was considered a piece of sound tariff legislation.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, endeavored to have the bill referred to the committee on commerce when it was brought up in the Senate, and the Democrats were accused of filibustering by Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota. Mr. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Mississippi, denied the charge, and moved that the bill be referred to the committee on interstate commerce. He later withdrew this, however, and Senator McCumber's motion that it be referred to the finance committee finally prevailed.

The objection made by Senator Hitchcock was based on the promise that the Senate intended to rush the bill through the Senate as it had been rushed through the House of Representatives without "proper and careful consideration by the Ways and Means Committee."

Senator Hitchcock asserted that the measure would not raise revenue, but that it was intended to regulate commerce by barring out imports now needed in this country; and that the credit situation in this country was such that American producers could not get credit and are dumping their products on the home market at ruinous prices. He declared that imports were needed to balance the exports.

"Our credit facilities are rapidly approaching a state of exhaustion," he stated. "We must extend credits to foreign nations if we are to do business successfully with them, and yet, in this proposed tariff measure, we propose to bar these nations from trading with us. The farmers of this country must inevitably find a foreign market for their products, or they will face bankruptcy and ruin."

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, declared that he did not believe that the Hitchcock motion was made in good faith. "Take wool, for instance," said Mr. Smoot, "if there is not a pound of wool imported into the United States and no wool shipped from here for two years, there is enough wool here to last for two years. There are 20,000,000 pounds of wool en route here from other countries."

Plea for the Wool-Growers  
"The further influx of low-priced wool will be prevented by this measure. There is less than 90 cents worth of wool in a suit of clothes. If high clothing costs are to be lowered, it will not be accomplished by lowering the price of wool. Nothing can save the wool growers in this country. They are ruined today. What we want is a measure to create a certain amount of confidence in those in the business."

Peter G. Gerry (D.), Senator from Rhode Island, urged extended hearings on the bill, declaring that "This bill is ill-advised, poorly written and

provides an embargo which would be beneficial only to the profiteer."

Senator McCumber having made a reference to the provision in the bill relative to wheat, Senator Hitchcock declared: "The plan to protect the American wheat-grower is either a snare or a confidence game. If we bar Canadian wheat from Chicago, the wheat-growers will meet competition in Liverpool. Canada sends twice as much goods as we purchase from Canada. An embargo may be of some value at this time, but it will hinder our trade in the future."

Charge of Filibustering  
"What we need is to find a market for our products. We should be the last country to erect barriers against trade. Instead, we should provide credit for the movement abroad of our products. We are receiving the entire Canadian surplus, as well as our own surplus, without a foreign market to carry it to."

During the accusations and denials of filibustering, Senator McCumber said: "If the purpose of the other side is to delay action on the bill until after the holidays—until after the dawn of the new year—let me state that I see no possibility of the Senate disposing of the bill until that time."

Senator Harrison replied: "This piece of handwork given us by the other end of the Capitol will act as a bombshell. It is the duty of the Senate to stamp out this piece of legislation. I cannot understand how the high protectionists can stand for such a measure. This measure goes further than the Payne-Adams tariff law. You raise a barrier about the United States, and say, we want the foreign peoples to buy our goods, but do not want them to sell their goods to us."

## ONTARIO PARENTS AGAINST VACCINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
LONDON, Ontario.—A determined effort is being made by the parents of London school children to prevent the enforcement of any general vaccination order in the city schools. The action has been taken as the result of an order of the medical officer of health which resulted in vaccination of all the pupils and teachers at one of the city schools. This was done in spite of parents' protests that it was unnecessary, and because some general vaccination order throughout the 10,000 school children of the city was threatened. The parents combined to combat any such order and so far the step has not been taken.

The situation developed a controversy as to the legality of the health officer's order in such cases, and prominent citizens declared that no pupil can be legally kept out of school because of refusal to submit to vaccination. They further stated that vaccination in such cases should be optional and that attempts to enforce the order would result in the withdrawal of their children from the schools. Some went so far as to say they regarded the inoculation as not only unnecessary but dangerous and unscientific. As long as the proposed general vaccination is not attempted the situation is likely to remain quiescent.

## ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS BARRED FROM MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Imitation flavoring extracts containing a high percentage of alcohol are to be removed from the wholesale and retail markets in Utah in an effort to enforce the prohibition law. This decision was reached at a conference between manufacturers of the extracts and Lorenzo Richards, federal prohibition enforcement officer for Utah.

Following the conference, Mr. Richards issued an order, effective immediately, prohibiting the further manufacture of all substitute extracts containing alcohol, for resale, excepting three which are unpalatable and unfit for beverage purposes.

## WOOLWINE DENIAL CLEARLY REFUTED BY COURT RECORDS

Los Angeles Official Took Position  
Before Supreme Court  
That Statutes Cannot Abridge  
Right to Choose Treatment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Los Angeles Office.  
LOS ANGELES, California.—Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, asked to reply to the editorial comment published in The Christian Science Monitor of December 18 last on his plan to prosecute parents whose children may pass away under Christian Science treatment without having received the attention of a physician, contented himself with a general denial of the statements in the editorial referred to. He based his refusal to reply on the ground that the result would be to open an unnecessary controversy.

One of the statements in the editorial mentioned is that Mr. Woolwine is engaged in inciting the local medical authorities to a breach of the law he was instrumental in enforcing. It had been pointed out previously in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor that the district attorney who now is attempting to deprive Christian Scientists of the right to practice their religion was engaged a few years ago in defending that very right before the United States Supreme Court.

Records of Cases

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has now obtained copies of the records in two cases in which Mr. Woolwine appeared before the Supreme Court. One of these was the appeal of L. E. Nickell and Robert J. Burke against a decision of the United States District Court sitting at Los Angeles on April 3, 1917, denying their application for a restraining order against officials of the State of California. The complainants represented that they were ordained ministers of a certain church (not a Christian Science church) and were "entitled to engage in the practice of the religious tenets of their faith in treating the sick and afflicted by faith in Almighty God for the cure of their physical and spiritual ills." They alleged that under the California Medical Act they had been deprived of the right to practice drugless healing on the same terms as those who employed prayer.

Among the counsel for the State of California whose names are signed to the brief opposing the appeal is Thomas Lee Woolwine. This brief concluded as follows: "From the foregoing it clearly appears that it is the right of the individual, which statutes cannot abridge, to depend upon Christian Science, or any other legitimate religious practice, for the healing of disease, and that this right has been many times affirmed in both state and federal courts, and has been recognized by the legislatures of some 30 states of the Union."

"Sound and Reasonable Premises"

Referring to the California Medical Act the brief of the appellees, signed by Mr. Woolwine, says: "The exemption clause contained in the statute complained of excluding from its operation those who treat the sick and afflicted by prayer or in the course of the practice of a religion, is based upon sound and reasonable premises and does not render the statute unconstitutional."

In support of this contention the brief makes the following points supported by authorities: "First, the exemption clause is based upon the natural and inherent right of the individual to select the practitioner of the healing art of his choice. In considering whether such an exemption clause is proper in a regulatory statute of this character, we must remember that there is a natural and inherent right in the individual to be guided by his conscience and best judgment in the selection of a person to perform so intimate a service for him as administering to his physical ills, and it is only proper to restrict such selection when found necessary for the interest of the public at large. If it becomes necessary for the protection of the general public to regulate the conduct of a profession, such as the practice of medicine and surgery, then such regulation should only be had to the extent that it is demanded to protect the public from deception or imposition by unprincipled persons holding themselves out as practitioners of the healing art; and if the practices of the individual do not prejudice the public health or morals, then the strong arm of the police power should not be employed to interfere with the selection by the individual of the practitioner of the healing art of his choice. Thus it will be seen that for this reason, if for no other, it is perfectly proper to exempt those who treat the sick by prayer or in the course of the practice of a religion from the provisions of the Medical Practice Act."

"Second, the enjoyment of religious freedom guaranteed by our federal and state constitutions demands such an exemption."

"Third, the exemption clause is sufficiently broad to include all religions, and religious authorities of the various denominations providing for ministrations to the sick and afflicted."

Christian Science Recognized

"Seventh, the medical practice acts of other states containing similar ex-

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INDEX FOR DECEMBER 28, 1929

Business and Finance.....Page 7	Student Interest in Prohibition.....9
Banker Sees Need of Strict Economy	Cattlemen of the West Ask Inquiry.....10
Price Basis Aim in Cotton Goods	Farmers' Strike Is Apprehended.....10
Germany's Foreign Trade Relations	Illustrations.....
Break in Prices Comes in France	Kimberley Diamond Mine.....3
Federal Reserve Banks Comparison	The Palace of Nations.....5
Report by Royal Bank of Canada	James K. Hackett as Macebeth.....12
Editorials.....Page 14	"The Old Potterie, Ewell," by A. R. Laird.....13
The Treaty of Sévres	Labor.....
The Packers and the Stockyards	Trade Unions and Strike Threat.....5
Lot-et-Garonne	Foods Declining More Than Wages.....6
Main Street From Dawn to Dark	Special Articles.....
Editorial Notes	A Bookman's Memories.....3
General News.....	Kimberley.....3
Statement Made by Mr. Veniseios on	New Zealand Opossums.....3
Future Policy.....1	The Happy Ending in Drama.....3
Woolwine Denial Clearly Refuted by	Geneva, the World in a Nutshell.....5
Court Records.....1	Sporting.....Page 8
Emergency Tariff Bill Up in Senate.....1	Many Games Drawn in English Football
Italian Army Is Closing on Fiume.....1	Good Start in Chess Tourney
Vital Interest of Germany in Silesia.....1	New South Wales Beats Marylebone
Norway Resisting Soviet Advances.....1	Matches Start for Davis Cup
Mr. Francis Sees Views Confirmed.....1	Theaters.....Page 12
Free Trade With Russia Advocated.....2	James K. Hackett Interviewed
Disarmament by Allies Is Urged.....2	"Königsmark" Staged in Paris
Some Causes of Diverging Policy.....4	"Mary Rose" in New York
Emir of Senegal Arrives Visits Italy.....4	The Scottish Theater
League Working in Spite of Defects.....4	Moscow.....
Fish Outrages and a British Protest.....4	"Venice Preserved" Revived in London
Mr. Dato Avoids Election Subjects.....4	The Home Forum.....Page 13
Australia Honors Prime Minister.....5	In Whole or in Part
Foreign Language Law in Hawaii.....6	On Office Holding
Warning Against Soldiers' Bonus.....6	
Americans Seek to Protect Dyes.....9	
New England May Have Crop Reports.....9	
Cooperative Store Is Proved Success.....9	



emption clauses have been held constitutional by the courts of the respective states.

"Eighth, Christian Science practice is recognized by the courts and is not the practice of medicine. The Christian Science religion is the only one that seriously teaches, and likewise practices, the art of healing the sick and afflicted, and this attack upon the exemption clause of the California Medical Practice Act, if successful, might seriously interfere with the worship and practice of the adherents of that faith.

"Tenth, standards of medical practice need not be lowered because of permitting treatment of the sick in good faith by prayer or in the course of the practice of a religion.

"We respectfully submit, in conclusion, that the trial court properly denied the injunctive relief sought by appellants herein, that the exemption clause complained of does not render the California Medical Practice Act unconstitutional, and that the appellants themselves, if acting in good faith, come within the terms of that exemption and hence have no occasion for complaint."

## New York Case

### Attempt Seen to Read Compulsory Vaccination Into Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An attempt

to read compulsory vaccination into the state compulsory education law is seen in the case against Hugh MacCallum-More in Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. Explaining the case to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Aaron P. Jetmore, attorney for Mr. MacCallum-More, said:

"There is a state law known as Chapter 133 of the Laws of 1915, amending Section 310 of the public health law, and providing that a child or person not vaccinated shall not be admitted or received into a school of a city of the first or second class. Under Section 624 of the state education law every person in a parental relationship to a child within the compulsory school age and in proper physical and mental condition to attend school shall cause such child to attend upon instruction."

"There is no penalty attached to the vaccination law, but under the compulsory education law, where a person neglects to send a child to school the person is guilty of a misdemeanor."

### An Apparent Conflict

"Now these two laws conflict more or less, for a person is not compelled to have his child vaccinated, and many of the schools throughout the State have waived the provision requiring vaccination as a condition for admittance."

"A child named Mary MacCallum-More, residing at 126 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, had been attending Public School 30 for more than two years, though she had never been vaccinated. About November of this year the fact that she had never been vaccinated was discovered by the public school nurse, who called the school physician's attention to it, and an order was issued excluding her from school until she should either present a certificate that she had been vaccinated or until her father, Hugh MacCallum-More, should sign a consent that the school physician should vaccinate her."

"The father was not only opposed to vaccination, having lost a sister from vaccination a number of years ago in Scotland, but also he did not believe that the child in any event was a fit subject for vaccination. Since her exclusion from school he and the mother have been instructing her at home, but under the advice of friends, in order to comply with the compulsory education law, they sent the child to school each day and demanded her admittance, which was refused."

### Charge of Neglect

"Thereupon a summons was issued from the magistrate's court, upon a complaint charging the father with neglect to cause his child to attend upon instruction under Section 624 of the education law. The case was heard this week before a magistrate, William T. Crook, and adjourned to December 30 for submission of briefs."

"The board of education and the health department are contending that under the law the parents were not only required to send the child to school but also to have her vaccinated, and that the failure to have her vaccinated, or to consent to her vaccination, would make the father subject to the penalties of the compulsory education law, or guilty of a misdemeanor."

"In other words, it is contended that there should be read into the compulsory education law, which provides that the child should attend upon instruction, the additional requirement that the child shall be vaccinated. It is evident that they are seeking to enforce the vaccination law by enforcement of the compulsory education law. This would be quite unjust, seeing that the vaccination law does not compel anyone to be vaccinated or to have a child vaccinated."

"It is the opinion of many physicians that vaccination does not prevent smallpox or make a person immune from the disease, even though he has been vaccinated; and the statistics for the last 10 years show more persons have died from the evil effects of vaccination than from smallpox. England and many of the states in this country have abolished compulsory vaccination laws and made the question optional with the person or parent."

"In this particular case the board of health and the school authorities are attempting to require compulsory vaccination when there is no law in this state compelling it."

Mr. Jetmore did not know whether the case would be appealed if the

magistrate should decide against the father, although he believed that it was in the nature of a test case in which all the friends of medical freedom and opponents of vaccination should be interested.

## GERMAN DELAY IN DISARMING REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—This morning a conference of ambassadors, presided over by Jules Cambon, decided to call the attention of the government to further delay by Germany in disarming. There were present Marshal Foch, General Weygand and General Dole, president of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

Notes exchanged between General Dole and the German Government regarding the Einwohnervorkehr were read. Complaints of opposition to the demands of the Allies come chiefly from Bavaria and East Prussia. There is no cause for alarm, as is shown by the optimistic statement of George Leygues, the Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies, when Andrew Lefebvre resigned from the War Ministry with Cassandreia.

Mr. Leygues has had a conversation with General Dole, who has come to Paris for the purpose of obtaining support in the execution of his duties, and his allegations of bad faith have been studied.

The conference also requests the inter-Allied committee of Versailles to draw up a report on the actual state of the armaments in Germany, both in regard to official and semi-official forces.

## USE OF MOLE BY RAILROADS IN ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has sustained the order of the California Railroad Commission forbidding the Southern Pacific Railway Company to demand that the Santa Fe Railroad withdraw from the Oakland Mole. The Southern Pacific has taken exception to this ruling.

The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe have received a telegram from the Interstate Commerce Commission requesting that they continue the joint use of the Mole pending an investigation. The railroad commission has received from Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a telegram notifying them of the telegram sent to the two railroads and asking the California board to hold hearings.

Both railroads are before the California commission on an order issued by the commission directing that they continue the joint use of the Oakland Mole terminal facilities until such time as the commission should determine whether separate terminal facilities were of greater public benefit than the joint use of such facilities by the two railroads.

## FRENCH ENVOY HAS LEFT MONTENEGRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—France has withdrawn her diplomatic representative from the Montenegrin court. This is the result of the elections which have been held in Jugo-Slavia and Montenegro for the constituent assembly at Belgrade.

The Montenegrin people have confirmed the vote in November, 26, 1917, which was given by the national assembly in favor of the union with the newly-formed Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Another reason given for the present decision by the French Government is that it is advisable, following the Rapallo agreement with Italy.

Thus the venerable King Nicholas, who reigned for 60 years over the mountain people, is definitely deposed. Since he was driven from the country by the Austro-German invasion, Nicholas has been living in France.

Mr. Paschich is forming a new cabinet.

## ANTI-SALOONIST ACCEPTS NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The addition of Orville S. Poland, for the past two years counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to the legal staff of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is taken as indicating added legislative activity at Albany, New York. Mr. Poland will have charge of the legislative work of the State League, in which type of work he was particularly successful in this state. In an interview given The Christian Science Monitor early last spring, Mr. Poland accurately forecast the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States with regard to the definition of "concurrent powers" as affecting the states and nation in the administration of the prohibition law, and is intimately in touch with the many legal aspects of the Eighteenth Amendment.

## POSSIBLE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL GOURAUD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that there is a question of General Gouraud's resignation. The French commander-in-chief in Syria is not in full accord with the new tone prevailing in government circles. His own ideas of civil and military administration in Syria are such that he is requesting the appointment of a successor. Endeavors are being made to smooth over the difficulty.

## DISARMAMENT BY ALLIES IS URGED

Agreement by Five Great Powers Associated in Winning of World War Would Secure Peace, Says Senator Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For the first time since the introduction of the Borah resolution urging an agreement on gradual disarmament by Great Britain, the United States and Japan, the question was brought up in the United States Senate yesterday when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, declared that the world peace could be secured if the five allied and associated powers were to agree on a program of disarmament.

The California Senator declared that disarmament, and not the erection of a super-government like the League of Nations, was the road to permanent peace. Most of the "irreconcilable" senators are expected to support any move looking toward a general conference on disarmament.

"We will, of course, stand out against any attempt to bring the United States into the League as a preliminary to a general reduction of army and naval expenditures," Senator Johnson expressed his view apropos of a movement started by a newspaper to mobilize public opinion in favor of disarmament. He said:

"We are all agreed, I take it, that if there is a real desire among the powers of the earth to prevent war, they can prevent it by disarmament; and if the five great nations of the earth, who constituted the five allied and associated powers in the world war, were to meet together and decide upon disarmament, we would have taken the one great step that could be taken toward the promotion of peace and the prevention of all future wars."

"We all pray, of course, that that step may ultimately be taken, and we commend to some of those outside of the chamber who have hysterically endeavored to direct our course during the past couple of years in a new super-government, or in a desire to embroil us in European controversies, quarrels and broils, we commend to them the one great step that may be taken—disarmament of the nations of the earth for the prevention of wars in the future."

### Secretary Daniels' Views

According to views expressed yesterday by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, disarmament is the corner stone of the League of Nations, and if the United States does not want to enter the League it can at least do its part to prevent competitive naval building by entering an association of all nations which would consider armaments alone.

Failing such an association, Mr. Daniels contended, the United States must have the largest navy in the world.

"The impression prevails, as I see by several published statements, that the naval estimates this year provide for three additional battleships, one battle cruiser and 88 other ships," Mr. Daniels remarked. "This is not correct. The estimates make provision for one airplane carrier and several small cruisers and gunboats. The suggestion of another large program was contingent entirely on the ground that there would be no association of nations and no agreement to limit armaments."

"If there is no League of Nations and no association of nations, then we ought to be a conference of all nations solely on the question of armament, along the lines of the provisions of the naval bill of 1916, which provided for a three-year program."

### Keystone of League

"The whole thing comes to this, that the League of Nations provided a way to stop competitive building. It is the keystone of the League. If we don't want a League of Nations, we could have a conference purely on disarmament. Every nation which has joined the League has promised this. All they need is to get us in. Now they come back and say, 'Let the United States do it, anyway.'"

"I am not willing to say that the United States should not have a bigger navy than any other nation in the world, unless there is to be some association which will agree to disarmament. The United States is not willing to play second fiddle to anybody. We do not want a big navy for conquest, which has never been the American policy. I advocated the sinking of the German fleet in mid-ocean as an object lesson to all the world that it is unhealthy to build great armaments for purposes of conquest."

All but two of the 16 capital ships authorized in 1916, Mr. Daniels said, are under construction, and parts have been fabricated for the two remaining. This building program, he urged, should be pushed to completion.

Mr. Daniels held that it was distinctly not the province of the present administration to take any steps toward calling an international conference on armaments, in view of the fact that the president-elect had not yet announced what his foreign policy will be.

## WORKERS PICKETING CLOTHING SHOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—About 1500 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America picketed shops of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York yesterday. Good order was maintained and the pickets reported that no workers entered the shops. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated,

went to Boston in the afternoon to make a survey of the situation there and to initiate preparations for handling the Boston lockout in the same manner as the New York situation is being handled. The fund being raised by amalgamated workers in other cities is reported to be progressing well, and the first installment is expected here soon.

Charges of profiteering are made against New York manufacturers by the union, based on the report of its research committee, which asserts that they took unscrupulous advantage of a market with rapidly rising prices by constantly raising the price of the product, pyramiding these raises on the public until, at the end of 1919, clothes were several hundred per cent higher than before. These prices, the report states, were determined, not by wages, but by what the traffic was willing to bear, by what the public would be forced to pay, and meant swollen profits for the manufacturers.

The report charges further that now that the market has changed and the merchants do not wish to lose any of the advantages gained, and so want to shift the burden of a falling market on the shoulders of Labor, but that they refuse to entertain the union's proposal for joint investigation and joint solution, and while promising lower prices, add to their cost of production by entering upon an expensive lockout.

Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the research committee, said that the New York wage schedule fell from 8 to 40 per cent below that of Chicago.

## CALIFORNIA FEELS HOUSING SHORTAGE

State Commission Analyzes Its Causes and Proposes Measures of Relief—Community Corporations Are Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—California, like all other states, has a serious housing shortage. In a report recently submitted to Gov. William D. Stephens by R. Justin Miller, executive officer of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, the scope and causes of this lack of dwelling are analyzed, and various measures are advocated for relief.

The formation of housing associations, or community corporations, including under one head all the various business concerns with which the man who builds a house must now deal, is particularly advocated. Such community associations, it is pointed out, may make profits and yet extend to the purchaser far better terms in costs, time of payments, amount of first payment, and rates of interest, than is possible at present.

The commission which renders the report secures, through cooperation with local officials, the enforcement of the three state housing acts. It also, and directly, enforces the State Camp Sanitation Act, and in this field has done much constructive work in inducing employers to build model permanent camps for their workers.

"California is confronted today with the gravest shortage of housing in its history," says the report. The extent of the shortage is indicated by information from 18 small towns, which reported a total shortage of 7610 houses below present needs—an average of 423 houses per town. The worst conditions are in districts where whole new industries have sprung up in the last few years.

"The loudest demand is for the housing of the wage-earning and salaried classes—the four, five and six-roomed dwellings. The 'housing problem,' in other words, has ceased to be primarily a matter of the slum, and has become a middle-class problem."

"The population of California has increased 44.1 per cent since 1910. The increase especially affects the cities of medium size."

"Building, especially residential building, began to fall off with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and ceased almost entirely upon America's entry into the war."

"High cost of building material, combined with high cost and difficulty of transportation, are hampering building."

The commission warns these persons ambitious for small new homes that "present conditions are resulting in cheap construction," and that "this should be guarded against by the individual purchaser."

Little or no indication of "profiteering" in building has been evident, says the report. In some localities there has been a disposition to put the blame on chambers of commerce and realty concerns which have brought in new people by advertising; but the commission holds that "the shortage would have been general in any case."

The first remedy proposed is to liberalize the present laws regulating building, so as to permit the freer use of new types of construction. Municipal building is mentioned, but not advocated.

"The commission is of the opinion," says the report, "that if there were a community housing association in every city or town in the State, California would rapidly become a home-owning State, with a closer-knit business and industrial life."

## CONSTANTINE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Liberal party Greeks of Rhode Island met in this city Sunday and passed resolutions requesting President Wilson to exert his influence against international recognition of Constantine as King of the Hellenes. They claim that the world was misled and misinformed with regard to the plebiscite and that the Liberal Party solidly abstained from taking part in the vote.

## FREER TRADE WITH RUSSIA ADVOCATED

Senators Opposed to Policy Pursued by State Department Point to Vast Market the United States Might Enter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opponents of the policy pursued by the State Department toward Russia are mobilizing their forces for a campaign in favor of freer and fuller trade relations with the Soviet régime. This was indicated yesterday in the comment made by senators on the recall by the Moscow Government of L. C. A. K. Martens, its special envoy in the United States. The recall order to Mr. Martens was accompanied with instructions to cancel all contracts entered into with American firms.

Several senators, including Joseph I. France (R.), of Maryland, George W. Norris (R.), of Nebraska, took advantage of the incident to attack the policy of the State Department, declaring that the net result of the policy pursued would be to throw Russian trade to other countries.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declared that in the course of a speech on the emergency tariff bill he would undertake to show the weakness of the American policy toward Russia.

The instructions to return came to Mr. Martens after he had been ordered deported by the Department of Labor, following a full consideration of his case and all its collateral aspects. Many of the senators who contend that this government should encourage trade with Russia, assume that Russia has a great store of provisions and other materials needed throughout the world, and also that Russia has the means to carry on a large volume of trade with this country.

### State Department's Position

The State Department has contended that Russia has little surplus and that persons desiring to do business with the Soviets must do so at their own risk. The department is not interposing objections to such trade. It is merely adhering to its policy of refusing political recognition to the Moscow régime because of its avowed hostility to the United States and her institutions.

Senator France, one of the most bitter opponents of the policy of the State Department, issued a statement yesterday in connection with the recall of Mr. Martens. He said in part: "I feel that the present communistic institutions of Russia are but a passing phase of the revolution, and a phase which the Russians might have escaped had we offered them our sympathetic assistance toward a more rational republic modeled more after our own. I have believed that the opening up of trade with Russia would tend to stabilize and rationalize Russian institutions, and to bring them into conformity with those of the nations with which Russia would trade."

"The figures which record the vast resources of Russia and her need for all kinds of manufactured articles such as we might supply are stupendous. The dearth of manufactured articles is so great and the purchasing power of the Soviet Government so huge that the capacity of the Russian markets to absorb goods is beyond anything we have imagined. They need at once locomotives, cars and rails, tires, springs and all manner of equipment for their railways. They require huge quantities of agricultural implements and supplies, tractors, motor trucks, leather goods, including probably at least 5,000,000 pairs of shoes. They probably need at once \$50,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, \$20,000,000 worth of textiles and 1,000,000 bales of cotton for immediate use. They need chemicals, notions, belting, oil-well machinery and piping, mining and other machinery, rubber goods, tires, typewriters, sewing machines, surgical instruments, camera and cinema supplies, hardware and iron and steel supplies of all kinds."

### Market for Cotton

"The effect upon the South of opening trade relationships with Russia would be magical. Before the war, Russia used about 762,000 bales of our cotton each year, but since the war there has been a shortage of cotton there and the demand has increased, so that probably now Russia could take the surplus cotton, the holding of which is now such a burden upon southern planters and banks. In return for these goods we would receive either Russian gold or material of which we stand greatly in need, which they have on hand for export."

"The opening of the Russian market would do much to restore more prosperous conditions in this country. The Russians could keep our steel mills and factories busy for many months to come. It is probable that, including railway supplies, the Russians will need to purchase in the next four or five years from \$5,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 worth of goods. It is time for our government to forget its prejudices, and follow the example of Great Britain by opening up the channels of trade for American citizens in all parts of the world, helping, pushing and protecting American interests at every point."

### Mr. Martens Recalled

Soviet Agent Told to Cancel All United States Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet Russia's representative in the United States, has been recalled by Mr. George Tchicherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs at Moscow, in a cable message received yesterday at the Rus-

sian Soviet bureau in this city, in reply to Mr. Martens' report that he had been ordered deported. The message orders Mr. Martens to return to Russia with the members of his staff as soon as he has closed all Russian Soviet offices in America and has liquidated all business deals consummated or pending. At the Russian Soviet bureau it was said yesterday that those contracts aggregated approximately \$50,000,000.

It was also said that Mr. Martens had been granted until January 3 to surrender himself to the Department of Labor for deportation, in order that he might have time to communicate with his government and either repeal his case or be recalled. Mr. Martens will request permission to leave at his own expense as soon as possible, it may be within two weeks.

Mr. Tchicherin's cable says in regard to Mr. Martens' deportation order: "The hostility of the present American Administration expressed in this act cannot reflect the opinion of the American people, especially of the American workers who have given so many warmly appreciated proofs of sympathy with the workers and peasants of Russia. Under the most trying circumstances you have during two years honorably and patiently endeavored to carry out the instructions received by you to establish friendly relations with the United States. You did so, notwithstanding malicious insults and petty persecutions on the part of some elements in America, convinced that eventually the common interests of the people of America and Russia would eliminate the obstacle to understanding. Even now we are certain the masses of the American people will in due time bring about such an understanding. At the present moment, however, we are confronted with the cold fact that America, who repeatedly avowed her good will toward the people of Russia and with whom Russia for many reasons was eager to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic fields, makes such cooperation impossible."

"This is done at a time when most of the other nations of the world, even such as openly conducted war against us and wasted no time on sentimental assurances of friendship, are entering into economic relations with Russia. We must resign ourselves to the fact that Russia for the time being, due to the hostile attitude of the present American Administration, will have to get along without such cooperation."

"You are instructed to return to Russia without delay, together with the Russian citizens who are members of your staff, and to cancel and liquidate, in accordance with instructions you will receive from the commissariat of foreign trade, all orders placed with American firms."

## CHICAGO JANITORS' STRIKE AVOIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Settlement of the difficulties between real estate operators and the janitors of apartment houses has been brought about by a board of arbitration composed of Charles C. Fitzmorris, chief of police, James J. Carroll of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and William F. Quessie of the Janitors Union, and there will be no strike of janitors. The decision is in part follows:

"I believe that the conditions in general are such as to militate against further increases in wages, or for that matter, in any commodity. The trend, on the contrary, is downward. However, I do not believe that wages may be safely reduced, especially at this time, when the downward tendency has not manifested itself to any extent in the cost of living."

"The old wage scale of 1920 will be effective for one year, beginning January 1, 1921. The old agreement provides for an automatic increase in the janitors' salary in proportion to the increase in rentals in all flats with an average rental of over \$60 per month. If, however, the rentals are reduced during the existence of this contract, the janitors' wages will also be automatically reduced in proportion to the reduction of rentals."

## MR. FRANCIS SEES VIEWS CONFIRMED

Interprets Warning by German General as Substantiation of Alleged Alliance Between Bolsheviks and Imperialists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—David R. Francis of this city, who served as Ambassador to Russia, in commenting on the recent warning given against Bolshevism by Gen. Wilhelm Hoffman of the German Army, states that the German opinion substantiates that held by himself and often expressed since the days of his earliest contact with the Leninists.

"The Hoffman statement is indeed a candid confession," said Mr. Francis, "and bears out the sense of the information I attempted to convey when I pronounced Lenin a German agent. It was always my contention that the powers among the Bolsheviks were in league with our enemies. Hoffman's statement contains nothing new to me, but it is interesting in that the apologists for and defenders of Bolshevism in this country may be shown their folly."

Mr. Francis remains firmly of the opinion that to let down the gates to trade between the western world and Russia will mean the beginning of a steady and powerful propaganda, and will be a very grave mistake. In his opinion, any relief measure of a general nature will entail recognition of the Lenin régime, and will only strengthen the Soviets in their announced intention to carry on a world propaganda to destroy the existing social order."

He relates another instance to show the relations of Mr. Lenin and the Imperial Government of Germany in 1918. "I made an address to the Russian people early in 1918," he said, "in which I stated that my government did not recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, that I still considered Russia as the ally of America in the war. My remarks reached the German Imperial Government very quickly, and Dr. Kuhlman, then German Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanded that I be deported from Russia on the ground that I had violated the neutrality rules, and had in my address virtually issued a call to arms against Germany."

Mr. Francis sums up his opinion as to the Bolshevik régime by endorsing the statement of John Spargo that it is the "most terrible failure in history."

## PILGRIM POSTAGE STAMPS ARE ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Pilgrim tercentenary postage stamps, said to be the ninth issue of such commemorative stamps, have been put on sale in 1, 2 and 5-cent denominations, green, red and blue respectively. The 1-cent stamp shows the Mayflower under full sail; the 2-cent the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and the 5-cent stamp the signing of the compact with the southern colonies in the cabin of the Mayflower. The stamps are said to be unique as not bearing the name United States or the word "postage."

## GROWERS AWAIT LOWER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HOULTON, Maine.—The potato growers of Aroostook County are not hurrying their purchases of fertilizer for the next spring planting. Present prices, it is held, are so high that they do not care to take the chances involved in buying now and thereby mortgaging their next year's crop at approximately \$1 a barrel. It is believed here that fertilizer will take a substantial drop before the time comes for using it.

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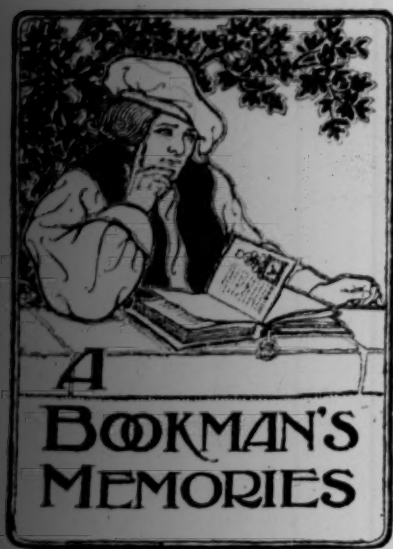
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## George Gissing

In 1912 a book called "The Private Life of Henry Maitland," by Morley Roberts, was published.

This volume was sent to me for review by the literary editor of the London Daily Chronicle. "I want a signed column and a quarter," he wrote, "for a 'Published today' notice. You will know how to treat it."

That was all very well; he knew that I should be in considerable doubt as to how to treat it, and he also knew that if the review were indiscreet, the blame would fall upon the reviewer. Well, I am not the first good man who has had to put up a struggle against adversity. I accepted the responsibility, read the book, reflected, and decided to tell the truth. That was an excellent idea, and it worked well. Nobody was hurt; nobody was upset; and I only smiled when literary friends chided me for telling the truth. I smiled because they seemed to regard the truth as something untoward and odd.

George Gissing, the only person who might have been hurt by this scrap of truth-telling, was beyond praise, blame, or discovery; he had passed away at St. Jean de Luz on December 28, 1903; his literary reputation was secure. Frederick Harrison, H. C. Wells, Thomas Seecombe, Frank Swinnerton have written enthusiastically on him; his secret is now known. And at least one of his books, "By the Ionian Sea," is regarded as a classic.

He patient, reader, I dwell upon this secret because the consciousness of it darkened Gissing's days, made him into a lonely, brooding man, and perhaps explains his elusive desire, shown so plainly in "By the Ionian Sea," to escape from the present and lose himself in a scholarly appreciation of the past. His secret was that at school, he had stolen small sums of money, books and coats from his fellow students, not for any personal indulgence, but to supply the financial claims made upon him through an action—kindly, philanthropic, quixotic even—in which he allowed himself to be involved.

This sad story was known in literary circles, and to his friends, who were quite aware that most of Gissing's troubles in life were due to this compassionate, amatory strain in him. He found it so easy to entangle himself and so hard to untie, or even loosen the knots. His biographers usually glide over this secret of his youth, and so are unable to give a clue to the life of this recluse, who, even when one met him in the haunts of writers, always seemed to be hovering on the outskirts of companionship.

In 1912 his old friend, Morley Roberts, who had been at school with Gissing, and who knew the whole story of his trouble from the inside, came upon the scene with "The Private Life of Henry Maitland," which all of us who were acquainted with Gissing and with Roberts knew with disgust.

Names and places, was the straightforward story of the Private and Public Life of George Gissing. There was no doubt about it. Every literary journalist was aware of the story. Morley Roberts made no secret of the enterprise, and had this not been so I could check up incidents in the book with incidents in Gissing's life. I even knew the real name of the school. It was Owen's College, Manchester, and a friend who had been a student there with Gissing and Roberts had, long before, told me the whole dreary story. And I knew, too, that Gissing had been diverted by his friends to America, and that he had made good in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

So when "The Private Life of Henry Maitland" came to me for review I had to make a decision. I decided to tell the truth. "Henry Maitland is George Gissing," I said, explained how and why, and the Literary Editor of the Daily Chronicle was so pleased that he sent me other difficult books to review and repeated his pleasant phrase: "You will know how to treat them."

That was in 1912. It was curious to read just the other day in the "Literary Queries" column of a New York daily newspaper this anecdote: "Can any reader help me to find out what stories were contributed to The Chicago Tribune by George Gissing while he was on the staff of that paper?" On reading this I referred to "The Private Life of Henry Maitland" to find Morley Roberts saying, "I think it would be very interesting if some American student of Maitland would turn over the files of The Chicago Tribune in the years 1878 and 1879 and disinter the work he did there."

Morley Roberts also says: "To me it seems that he [Maitland] should never have written fiction at all, although he did it so admirably." I entirely agree with Roberts. I have read most, if not all, of Gissing's novels, and I shall never read another. They are too gray, too depressing. They have no consciousness of the Stars, and the Open Gate. Even "Veranilda," a story of Roman and Goth, which Frederick Harrison considers the "best and most original work of this really brilliant scholar," bores me. You find the real Gissing, I think, in the beginning of "Sleeping Fires."

The rain was over. As he sat

reading, Langley saw the page illumined with a flood of sunshine, which warmed his face and hand. For a few minutes he read on, then closed his Aristophanes with a laugh—faint echo of the laughter of 2000 years ago.

And you find the real Gissing, too, in his second best book, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," say in this passage:

"I read much less than I used to do; I think much more. Yet what is the use of thought which can no longer serve to direct life? Better, perhaps, to read and read incessantly, losing one's futile self in the activity of other minds."

Here is another cry from "Henry Ryecroft," who is, of course, George Gissing:

"I had in me the making of a scholar. With leisure and tranquility of mind, I should have amassed learning. Within the walls of a college, I should have lived so happily, so harmlessly, my imagination ever busy with the old world. . . . Through all my battlings and miseries I have always lived more in the past than in the present."

To all this there is only one answer. Nobody but himself hindered Gissing from being a scholar, from dwelling within the walls of a college, from amassing knowledge and living in the past. At school and at Owen's College he showed great promise, he won prizes and scholarships, anything was in his grasp; he threw all away, and never ceased to lament.

His best book I have left to the last—"By the Ionian Sea," which he calls "Notes of a ramble in southern Italy." I have read this solemn, sad and wistful chant again and again, never tiring, and I have lately re-read it in the delicate edition published by Mr. Mosher of Maine. In a Foreword Mr. Mosher says:

"It has long been in my heart to bring out 'By the Ionian Sea' in the series including 'Earthwork Out of Tuscany,' 'Studies in the Renaissance,' and 'Roses of Presburg'; for I do not know of four other volumes that could be read compelling our attention by such associated loveliness of subject and of style."

"By the Ionian Sea" is a book to read and linger over, chapter by chapter from Paola to Reggio, and there, on the last page is his valedictory—happy, happy George Gissing. "Alone and quiet, I heard the washing of the waves; I saw the evening fall on cloud-wreathed Etna, the twinkling lights come forth upon Scylla and Charybdis; and, as I looked my last toward the Ionian Sea, I wished I were mine to wander endlessly amid the silence of the ancient world, today and all its sounds forgotten."

I see him a grave, remote, supple, inward-looking figure, as in William Rothenstein's drawing, wandering forever through silent, classical, dateless landscapes—lakes, hills and broken temples—such as Emil Ménard has painted.

## NEW ZEALAND OPOSSUMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Years ago a few Tasmanian opossums were brought to New Zealand and released in bush areas. The opossum had the reputation of being a harmless and retiring animal, living quietly in the forest, and producing an excellent coat of fur.

Today the farmers in many parts of the country are complaining of the depredations of the opossums, which have multiplied exceedingly and are raiding orchards and fields.

New Zealand is not singular among countries in having suffered from the depredations of acclimatization enthusiasts. It has suffered more than most countries, however, owing to its mild climate and fertile soil, which have caused introduced animals, birds and plants to succeed beyond all expectation in their new environment.

Many examples could be quoted. The rabbit overran big districts and cost the country many millions of pounds. The farmers are still fighting the rabbit and are likely to continue doing so for decades to come. The sparrow and the starling, also brought here from Britain by early settlers, have multiplied in a fashion for which they have provided no precedent at all, and have caused enormous loss in the grain-growing districts. It appears now that the small bird nuisance has been overcome to a large extent, chiefly by natural agencies, but in the meantime the very attractive native birds of New Zealand have been practically driven out of large sections of the country.

Then there are the gorse and the blackberry. The gorse, which covers the hills with a mantle of gold in the early summer, was brought from the Mother Country as a hedge plant. It liked its new habitat so well that it proceeded to take possession of the fields, and now the farmers must spend much money every year having it grubbed and burned. It has got absolute possession of tens of thousands of acres. The blackberry, beloved of the children, seems never to have made trouble for anybody in England. But it has proved to be one of the worst pests ever introduced into New Zealand. The birds scatter the seed, and great sums of money have been spent by the farmers and the local authorities in efforts to check the spread of the plant.

It does not follow, of course, that all efforts at acclimatization have been productive of unpleasant results. The introduction of trout from Britain and America has made the New Zealand rivers famous in many parts of the world. The fish have grown bigger and stronger than in their native waters. Deer have thriven exceedingly well. The European chamois has been successfully established in the high mountain areas of the South Island, where herds of from 40 to 70 are to be seen above the snow line.

## KIMBERLEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the year 1867 dawned across the sunny stretches of South Africa a great depression existed throughout the land. Drought there had been for many months; drought which had brought a great loss of cattle and sheep of the country; this was in the days before the farmers had learned to build large dams wherein to collect water in seasons of plenty for use in times of dearth; before underground springs were tapped.

But when prospects appeared most gloomy the discovery of diamonds on the banks of the Vaal River, not many miles from Kimberley, brought about a sudden increase of prosperity.

Fifty-three years ago a trader named O'Reilly obtained a stone of 21½ carats from a Dutchman, who was entirely ignorant of its value. This stone was submitted to the crown jewelers and purchased by Sir Philip Wodehouse for £500. O'Reilly most honorably dividing the proceeds with the former owner. In this way was commenced the great diamond mining industry of today.

In 1869, two years after the finding of the first stone, the same Dutchman purchased from a Hottentot for £400 a diamond of 83½ carats, which he at once sold for £11,200. This, since valued at £25,000, is now known as "the Star of South Africa" and passed into the possession of the Countess of Dudley. Then a great rush was seen. Men from every corner of the earth, the aristocrat and the humble born, the rich man and the beggar, the cultured and the uncouth, were gathered there, and soon 10,000 eager searchers for the precious stones, which so speedily could make a poor man wealthy, camped in rude shelters along the course of the Vaal.

In 1870 came the discovery of diamonds in the dry diggings, when large numbers of the sun-bronzed campers beside the waters of the Vaal were drawn to the farms of du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein, and from that time the existence of Kimberley actually dated; there was born the substantially built township of the present day, which is world-famed for its underground wealth, now entirely under the control of the De Beers Company, who, in normal times, employ something like 20,000 European and native workmen.

Before the completion of the railway to Kimberley the settlements far inland were known only to those few whom the love of adventure and gain had drawn to distant lands. In those days Johannesburg was not in existence and so Kimberley, being the most celebrated, was the most misrepresented. By the majority the land was regarded as teeming with diamonds and abounding in iniquity. To a certain extent this was true. Labor was very well paid, the profits of business were indeed large, precious stones abounded in the mines, and poverty, springing from want of work, was unknown. Flush times naturally induced lavishness in the style of living and prodigality led to intemperance; but today Kimberley is as orderly a city as any in the Union of South Africa. The streets are well kept and of good width. Distant parts of the town are connected by tram with the chief business center.

Many fine buildings are to be seen; the High Court of Griqualand on the Market Square with the post office near by; the museum, which is exceedingly rich in specimens of bushmen's art; the Kimberley Club in the Du Toit's Pan Road; the City Hall, and a number of others. There are also several statues of interest, among these being that of Cecil Rhodes by Hamo Thornycroft, R. A. Then, too, the pleasant parks where the sunlight plays invitingly, and the picturesque rural holiday places within a short distance of the city, and to the many attractions of Kimberley.

Stock and agricultural farming is carried on in the vicinity, an industry of recent introduction being the raising of horses, for which the locality is particularly well suited. The De Beers Company have a farm midway between Kimberley and Modder River.

On October 14th, 1899, the city was isolated and surrounded by the Boers. General French brought about the relief on February 15, 1900.

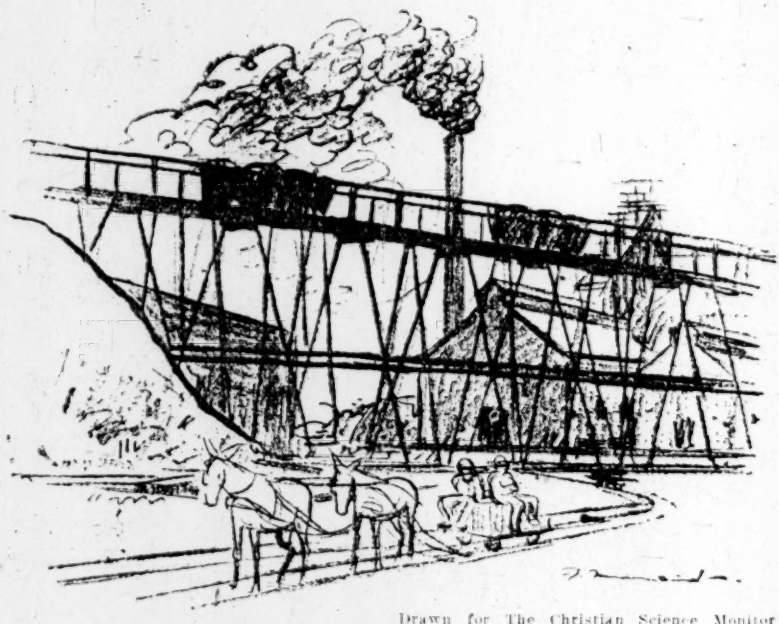
The altitude is just over 4000 feet. The railway line from the lake was opened on November 28, 1855, and the branch line to Bloemfontein, 105 miles, on April 8, 1908. Kimberley is distant from Cape Town, 647 miles; from Durban, 619 miles; and from Johannesburg, 309 miles.

On the Way to Courmayeur "From the Hospice of the little Saint Bernard we drove down to Courmayeur, getting a most splendid view of the Mt. Blanc range, a view we should have missed if we had gone by the Col de la Seigne." So wrote some travelers who were making the

Tour de Mt. Blanc on foot, and, missing their way over the Col de Bonhomme, arrived at a little chalet where they had to spend the night in the company of a gentle-faced cow. After that the tour was no longer entirely on foot, but a walk over the Mt. Bernard Pass ended in the drive down to the pretty Italian summer resort which now has witnessed the falling of the top of Mt. Blanc to the Brenva Glacier, annihilating a forest of ancient trees which was the delight of the inhabitants and had formed a barrier to the village from falling avalanches.

"After being at such high altitudes," the travelers said, "we found it very stuffy at Courmayeur and were glad to get to the Brenva Glacier, with its queer little café and panorama of Mt. Blanc, and a little round-about driven by the glacier stream."

The walk through the pine trees was perhaps the greatest pleasure, and it is strange to think that the forest has gone and the café and the little play round-about, in the event which deprived Mt. Blanc of some of its altitude.



Where men mine diamonds

## MENDING AND REPAIRING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I imagine that they have them in every city, tucked away down some side street. And I imagine that the same queer odor of romance clings to all of them. The one in our city can only be reached by a narrow, ill-paved walk which runs behind the rear of a store. You would never find it unless you were looking for it, and you would never see the faded sign unless you craned your neck, first this way and then that. "Mending, mending, repairing," it says—a brief legend to cover a multitude of processes of restoration. When you step inside it seems as if all the broken articles in creation were congregated there. There are pitchers with their noses missing; gas stoves, lamps, chairs, dolls, kettles, bits of harness, clocks, keys, stoves, lumps of iron, hanks of rope—even bits of jewelry and fine glass.

In spite of the fact that a specimen of everything that the thought of man has devised is here, yet so jumbled are the piles of odds and ends that it seems impossible that any required item could be found. But the pleasant-faced fellow who accepts whatever you bring with the assurance that it will be ready "in about a week" knows where everything is.

The layers of dust and the superimposed relics of newly arrived articles do not confuse him in the least. You stand wondering, hopelessly, where in the world that Brittany pitcher you left to be cemented can be, but he does not even hesitate. He goes directly to the pile of audacious, disintegrated picture frames, chair legs and albums, and extricates it gently. He seems fond of it—as, indeed, he seems of all the poor fragments that lie there waiting for his aid.

What tales he could tell, this mender and repairer, who has, one notices, grown a trifle dusty himself in the midst of all these dusty things. Tales of a dam with an ancient cup in its heart, "It belonged to my grandmother," she explains. "Will you please rivet on the handle?" Of the child with his newest toy, of the workman with a snapped tool, of the housewife who runs in to have a handle soldered on a kettle.

And he takes them all, this inscrutable fellow, not commenting on their beauty or their worthlessness. There sits a fine antique brass inkwell, such as might, when its top is properly fastened on again, distinguish the desk of an ambassador. Beside it rears the most atrocious lamp. He will mend them both without criticism, and for a mere trifle. They are broken, worthy or unworthy, and their owners, through sentiment or necessity, want them mended again.

One finds oneself wickedly wondering if people might not take things to such a shop as an expedient way of disposing of them. To fling, brazenly, a certain present into the rubbish barrel requires a touch of the heroic; to consign it to the oblivion of this cul de sac and never call for it again is the easier way.

I like this shop and I like the kindly master of it. The imagination travels with the eye over the clutter. What secrets! What jokes! What anniversaries might be recalled if one knew the histories of these various odds and ends. Does he know them, this mender and repairer? One fancies there is a shrewd light in his eye than in that of the average person.

Well—thank you and good-by—and I am glad to catch his smile as, with a gentle gesture and with a kindly wise nod, he hands me my mended Brittany pitcher.

## THE HAPPY ENDING IN DRAMA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

What is a happy ending? According to Garrick, a golden wedding for Romeo and Juliet, and an old age pension for Lear. And now one is told that the ending of "The Skin Game" is happy, and that it is to this fact that John Galsworthy owes his first long run. Again, scarce a month since, Miss Cicely Hamilton, on producing her remarkable "Fair Women and Brave Men," labeled it as "A Play With a Happy Ending."

Of "The Skin Game" all that need be recalled is that the self-made Hornblower, enraged at the disdainful treatment of himself, his son and his daughter-in-law by the Hillerists, determines to build works that shall gas them out of their ancestral home, but thinks better of it when Mrs. Hillerist, having raked up his daughter-in-law's unhappy past, of which he knows nothing, threatens to publish the story broadcast. It is gas against gas; the poison of her tongue against the poison of his chimney, but whereas he has only proposed to render a house uninhabitable, she is prepared to wreck a home. As it is, she has destroyed Hornblower's and his son's faith in the girl, who has repented her misdoings, and is now, moreover, at the mercy of the unpleasant creatures whom Mrs. Hillerist has employed to track her round. Not much happiness for any of the Hornblowers there!

## The Family Name

Are the Hillerists any better off?

A woman who has behaved as Mrs. Hillerist has behaved may be capable of gloating in her triumph, but Mrs. Hillerist knows that she has fallen in the eyes of her husband, who forbade here to use so foul a weapon. He, again, has only retained undisturbed possession of the hall and acres of his ancestors by means of which they would have scorned to avail themselves. Never again can wife and land be to him what once they were. Not that any decent person would wish to see Hillerist dispossessed. He is an English gentleman of a rapidly diminishing class, the height of honor and a humanity that it has taken generations to bring to perfection. Ask those who know the Hillerists best—their tenants, their laborers, their servants, and the poor of their parishes—and you shall have ample proof of their consideration for others, however humble. That perfection has, however, been reached and maintained only by crystallization—Hilleristization, as one might say—which, in present conditions, makes Hillerists a national anxiety.

They are not the men readily to understand, or be understood by those of whom they have had no experience, and now find suddenly arrayed against them. And not only does Dawson Milward admirably reproduce the nobler qualities of the Hillerist caste, but, with a beautiful unconsciousness, portrays the defects of those qualities.

## How "Strife" Ended

At the end of "Strife" Sir Anthony and Roberts could at least shake hands. In "The Skin Game," the breach is widened, the feelings are further embittered, and the prospect of the parties coming to a mutual understanding is more remote than ever. Where, then, is this happiness? The only one who can regard with satisfaction the turn things have taken is the auctioneer, who, thanks to the feud, has realized a fancy price and will get so much the more in commission.

Briefly, "Fair Women and Brave Men" shows the vengeance Captain Valentine takes on Edna, whose heartlessness has cost him two dearest friends, Ames, fallen in battle, and Pollock, now a broken character. To Edna the war is merely a means of bringing herself into contact with men of a class greatly superior to her own. She engages herself to both Ames and Pollock and the discovery of her treachery is fatal to both. Valentine, a baronet with £10,000 a year, shows her attention purposely so marked that she makes sure of him and boasts to her friends of her conquest. Then he tells her what he thinks of her. What happiness is there here? He has had no lucky escape; he was never in danger. The cat does not escape from the mouse. No doubt Edna's pride is wounded, but before the curtain falls she is sufficiently recovered to be thinking of her next victim. No doubt Valentine

fine has scored—but what of a revenge so paltry and so futile? Edna, who deserves to share the fate of Miladi, is left free to "betray more men."

Neither of these plays has a conventionally happy ending, an ending, that is, in which the good characters are put to bed with a sweet in their mouths. But the theater is concerned with another happiness, which, though our managers rarely give it a thought, is the only happiness worth troubling about—the happiness within. No play can truly be said to end unhappily that leaves the spectator thinking more nobly, more charitably, more cheerfully, of that life which all sincere plays strive, each after its own kind, to reproduce. No play ends so unhappily as that which, whatever the fortune of the characters, leaves the spectator discouraged and depressed. Tragedy would be unbearable were it not that it makes us feel life to be a greater thing, even when measured by trial and suffering, than we were conscious of when we entered the theater.

## Other Ending Possible

Neither of the plays under discussion has a happy ending of this pattern, either. Whether Miss Hamilton's premises admitted of a less disheartening conclusion may be doubted. But Mr. Galsworthy's certainly did. Suppose Mrs. Hillerist to share, or to respect even, the scruples of her husband, and Hornblower to get to know that they would not save themselves at the cost of his daughter-in-law's good name. Then Hornblower would at last see in the Hillerist creed something he can understand. Then the two men could have shaken hands. But, being a pessimist, Mr. Galsworthy leaves each man with his fists more tightly clenched; his nails digging the deeper into his own flesh.

## A Whitechapel Scholar

One hears occasionally of London policemen who have strange and unexpected accomplishments, but few of them can rival a certain inspector of Whitechapel who not only speaks Yiddish fluently but who is also a Hebrew scholar. He has spent the last 25 years of his police service in that district of London's Near East which is now the heart of the cosmopolitan Jewish community. To those narrow congested streets have drifted, year after year, as to a land of promise, Jews from all parts of Europe, many of them knowing not a word of English and bewildered with their strange surroundings. It is a great thing for them that the Alien's Registration Office, their first place to call, they come under the care of the big benevolent inspector, who can talk to them in their own tongue, and who is so well acquainted with their peculiar difficulties.

The Jews of Whitechapel have a great regard for the law and a firm conviction that the London policeman is their appointed guardian and counselor, and for the friendly inspector this feeling amounts to reverence.

It was a fortunate and a surprising day for the small isolated Jewish community in Tonymandy, the Welsh mining center, when this particular inspector was sent there in charge of a contingent of London police during the coal strike troubles in 1919. He interested himself in the affairs of the Jews and after his return to London collected £60 for their synagogue, a fact that has only now become known to his Whitechapel friends. Outside Whitechapel the inspector is best known through his connection with the Brotherhood movement. He is in great request as a speaker and spends much of his Sunday leisure attending meetings in various parts of London and expounding his doctrine of good will.

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## PATCHIN PLACE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Beyond my window Patchin Place Looks up and seems to speak. The little-alley has a face. Roguish and gray and meek. The blinds are up at Number Three. A lamp upon the table set. Quaint Patchin Place looks up at me. "Ma'am, we're well met!"

The lamp is like a knowing eye That winks as I look down. "May not a little alley try To ornament the town?"

"Sure, all the grander streets are grand With turret and with dome I only took what came to hand And tried to look like home."

Beyond my window Patchin Place And in my heart delight, That one small alley's friendly face Should wink at me each night.

## TAMING WILD DEER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Something of the patience and gentleness shown in taming chipmunks by Mr. Klugh and likewise humming birds by Mr. Burroughs is exemplified in the treatment of wild deer by a caretaker on Hardy's Island in British Columbia.

An Englishman visited the island with an idea of establishing a tree nursery. He bought the property. It was a beautiful piece of timberland with bays, hills and beaches. In an old house, probably left by some pioneer, he fixed up quarters for the caretaker, who happened to be a man who loved animals. He kept all hunters off the island.

In some instinctive way the deer soon learned that the island was a haven of refuge. On the mainland they were constantly pursued by the old warfare. In small groups they would plunge into the bay and swim to the island, leaving the dogs baying and the foiled hunter on the edge of the beach.

Once on the island, the deer would shake themselves, pat a bit, then confidently to the kitchen door of the caretaker's house for something to eat. If the door was open they would walk in and help themselves. Fawn bucks, gentle does, delicate females would eat apples from his hand like tame cattle.

At first they were timid; as with the chipmunks and humming birds, confidence had to be established between friends. Now when the caretaker goes out and whistles, the deer come from all parts of the island.

Undoubtedly this lone keeper on Hardy's Island has the feeling of comradeship that Mr. Burroughs enjoyed when he met that little band of humming birds on the Muir glacier, carried by their tiny wings 3000 miles from home.

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MR. DATO AVOIDED  
ELECTION SUBJECTSSpanish Premier "Had More  
Tact Than to Mention Such  
Delicate Affairs," When In-  
terviewed by JournalistsBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Included among the items of the government's electoral procedure was the suspension of public meetings projected by parties not favorable to it, and this caused a certain effervescence in some districts. Thus, the Socialists of Valmaseda, in the district of Bilbao, telegraphed to the government protesting against the stoppage of their meetings, and the reply was given to them that no meetings would be permitted that had not been specially authorized beforehand. Another matter which caused intense discussion was the ministerial procedure in Granada.

Here nearly two years ago there were such revelations of gross caciquism, the shameful exploiting of Granada and its means by public officials for their private gain, that were had enough even to cause a sensation throughout Spain, which is so much accustomed to this sort of thing. The case could not be overlooked; there were violent debates on it in Parliament, and the chief offending individual found it necessary to abandon his place therein. At the same time Granada, which had suffered more than any other big city in Spain from this exploiting by the caciques, shook off the chains which had bound it and went in for whole-hearted reform in its Ayuntamiento and in every other direction, with results that were remarkable in its increased well-being in a very short time.

## Granada's Grievance

Now, the offending cacique became ministerialist candidate again, and had all the force of the government behind him! Also a new alcalde, governmentally selected, was appointed. Little wonder that Granada people appeared in the papers, and that it felt like wishing for the return of the Moors again, or of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Meantime ministerialists got on with their business and did not talk much about it. The Premier saw journalists most mornings and gave them news about the doings of the royal family, but kept off the subject of the elections, and the newspaper men had more tact, of course, than to mention such a delicate affair. However, Mr. Dato gave one interview to a newspaper which, though it does not approve of what he does, says nothing against him, and on this occasion he remarked that the government would have a majority at the elections which would be equal to or superior to that of 1914, and he added impressively that this majority would be achieved without resorting to violence of any kind. "That of itself spoke well," he said, "for the absolute legality that has so far been observed." This statement was much commented upon, and there were inquiries in the papers as to what significance Mr. Dato attached to the word "violence" and to what particular kind of "legality" he referred.

## Justifying Methods

But in the matter of the attempted justification of the present proceedings, the ministerialist newspaper, the "Epoca," which is directly and regularly inspired by Mr. Dato, recently published a leading article in which it is argued on behalf of the forced majority. It said that Mr. Dato in asking the crown for the decree of dissolution of the Cortes and the holding of the general elections which would necessarily follow, did not engage upon a small enterprise or upon a sectional endeavor but upon a great national work, the restoration of the great political parties; and it was clear that the attempt would fail unless the government adopted rules of procedure in accordance with its conceptions. There were forces that were akin to the Conservative Party and might coincide with it many times and assist it on many occasions, but they could not be counted upon to form a part of the future majority or as a permanent element of government, and must not be reckoned with because they obeyed the inspirations of other leaders. They would not provide that feeling of homogeneity which the parliamentary instrument needed in order to accomplish stable work, that of parties and not of groups.

The majority that backed up the government ought to have a single program and a single discipline and be led by a single chief. A party was given a chief, and the latter formed the standards; so was elaborated political discipline which was more conscientious than that which consisted in idolatrous devotion to a person, and was more worthy of support and respect. (The reference here was evidently to the Maurests, the other chief Conservative section.) On this basis, said the "Epoca," the new majority must be founded if they must enter frankly and definitely upon an era of political stability. The government must have security of possession of the parliamentary tool capable of making its dispositions prevail, in order that its program should be fulfilled, and that its projects, modified and improved by parliamentary discussion, should go forward. That security was only possessed when the Premier, leader of his party, knew that he had votes enough behind him, that they were of his party, and that they were of those who shared common convictions.

## Government's Philosophy

That is the philosophy, or the apologia as some would say, of the government in its present remarkable

enterprise. It is in brief, a philosophy of end, the end in these matters justifying the means, the end being selected by the ministerialists alone, a philosophy of a party determining upon a program and regarding as justifiable absolutely any means to support it. The final justification, say such politico-philosophers, is the increased welfare of the state.

Mr. La Cierva was the only one who openly and vigorously fought the government, and he conducted such a campaign as political Spain has never known before. Having first been all over the southeastern district and then a few days later in the northwest, the time for the journey being equal to that necessary for crossing the United States from one side to the other, with an infinity of exasperation all the time, this first exponent of a new political strenuousness more recently went north, addressing enormous

GENEVA, THE WORLD  
IN A NUTSHELL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It would have been as absurd to establish a League of Nations in any other city than Geneva as it would have been to build London in the middle of the Sahara Desert, for no other place in the world has such an international history and is so intimately connected with work for world peace.

Every one knows, or should know—for a popular British encyclopedia in 24 volumes contains no reference at all to any of the founders—that the International Red Cross Society was founded here in 1863 by five Genevese citizens, one of whom was General Dufour, the commander-in-chief of the Swiss Army. So rapidly did this move-

ment develop that one of these five men, Gustave Moynier, was present at the second Geneva Convention in 1906, which was signed by 36 states. The number has now risen to 45. As happy an augury for the League of Nations as the fact that the motto of Geneva is "After Darkness, Light!"

Geneva, too, possesses the famous "plow" of peace, made from the swords of American officers in 1876, to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the United States. This "plow" is in the Alabama Hall where, on September 14, 1872, the treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Alabama claims was signed, and the Geneva Art and Historical Museum contains the gold presents from these two countries to Staempfli, the Swiss arbitrator in the treaty.

But the object of this article is rather to describe Geneva than to describe its work. Geneva, first of all, is the city from which you see Mont Blanc. It is true that you may go for weeks on end without seeing the great white dome, especially in winter when the fog hangs over the lake, but when you do see it, you are compensated for all the weeks that you have waited. The best view of all is from the station down the Rue du Mont Blanc, for the Rue du Mont Blanc looks, as do so many streets in Geneva, like a Parisian rather than a Swiss street, and the surprise is all the greater when you see the sun shining on the snow on the other side of the lake.

The second feature of Geneva is the fact that the Lake of Geneva, or the Rhône, for it is difficult to say where the lake ends and the river begins, comes right into the middle of the town, as does the Alster in Hamburg. To do your shopping you go from one part of the town to the other across one of the most beautiful bridges imaginable, the Pont du Mont Blanc connecting with Jean Jacques Rousseau island which is named for one of Geneva's greatest citizens. The water of the Rhône is absolutely clear, in contradistinction to the muddy Saône which it meets farther down, and the harbor, the trees of the two promenades along the side of the lake, and the mountains and hills in the background combine to form a delightful picture.

To the newcomer, Geneva appears surprisingly modern, but that is because the new parts are so very new and the old parts are so very old. There are no old buildings huddled together in great new blocks of offices, for when the Swiss set about the task of pulling down old houses and building new ones, they do the work thoroughly. But if you turn out of the main street to climb up to the Cathedral of St. Peter, which is not really quite as beautiful architecturally as its prominent position merits, you suddenly drop back two or three hundred years. Most of these houses, particularly noticeable for their doorways and fine old passages, must have been ancient when Byron and Shelley stayed in Geneva, and went out sailing together in a little boat they had bought. Many of them date from the period of Milton, who visited Geneva in 1638 and John Evelyn, the diarist, who was here eight years later. The diary is not entirely complimentary to Geneva, but he admired the architecture of the houses and the beauty of the watches, as Addison, who was

in 1703, admired the politeness and the wealth of the Genevese. So many English visitors, especially writers, visited Geneva in the eighteenth century that Voltaire wrote that "Geneva was imitating England as the frog tried to imitate the bull."

This century saw Oliver Goldsmith, who arrived here in 1735 with nothing but his clean shirt and his flute, with which he earned a meager living. Wordsworth spent his vacation of 1791 in a walking tour around the lake, and Sir Humphry Davy brought Michael Faraday here in 1813. Gibbon, of course, lived in Lausanne, but was connected with Geneva in that he was a great friend of Mlle. Churchod, afterward the wife of M. Necker, who spent much of her married life at Coppet near Geneva. What witty Frenchman was it who remarked that for daily exercise he "walked the three times round M. Gibbon"? There

was made before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, including many returned sailors and soldiers, and was in the form of a check, which was presented to Mr. Hughes from admirers both in Australia and London, including a widespread representation from returned soldiers throughout the Commonwealth. While the amount of the check has not been made public it is understood that it reached the sum of £25,000.

The testimonial accompanying the gift, which was in the form of an address enclosed in a basket of Australian wool, was as follows: "We on behalf of returned Australian soldiers, and of citizens of the Commonwealth, tender Australia's thanks for the fidelity, courage and determination with which throughout the long dark years of the war you steadfastly fought for human freedom and the best traditions of the British race. The characteristically able way in which you fought at the Peace Conference and preserved the ideals that Australia holds most dear will be recorded in history and ever remembered with gratitude and pride. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial as a spontaneous expression of the gratitude and admiration of returned soldiers and of your fellow citizens for noble work well done."

HOW CANADA HONORS  
DEBT TO ITS SOLDIERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

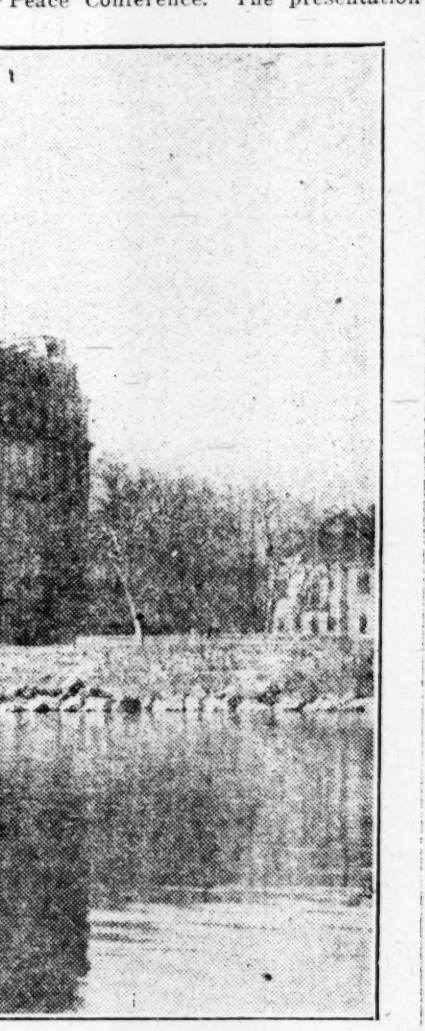
LONDON, Ontario—Reviewing the work that has been done in Canada by the soldier settlement board of the Dominion Government, Maj. John Barnett, who recently addressed an audience in this city, pointed out that loans aggregating over \$30,000,000 had been made to nearly 20,000 returned soldiers in helping them to get established on over 3,000,000 acres. Some of the land had never been cultivated before, but a great deal of it was in good farming sections, as in the Province of Ontario, where several thousand men have been assisted in buying farms and getting them in working order. The result of the whole scheme has been, according to Major Barnett, the production of millions of bushels of grain this year which would never have been produced if some plan of aiding the veterans had not been instituted.

Major Barnett said that there were many disappointed because they were not able to acquire land under the scheme. Many had been refused qualifications; and because the board had insisted on the application of a strict business basis and had refused to permit the work to take the form of an elaborate gratuity many returned men had become disgusted and annoyed. He regarded Canadian soldier settlement as the most effective agent for increasing agricultural production that the Dominion has seen for many a year. It was immaterial that the primary object was reestablishment of the soldier; the fact remained that the agricultural resources of the country had been greatly strengthened. Major Barnett added that the board had bought and resold to the veterans \$43,000,000 worth of land, \$35,000,000 worth of horses, cattle, farm implements, feed, and seed. In Ontario alone loans had been approved to 1700 men, as against 18,000 men who had applied at Toronto for benefits of the settlement scheme.

AUSTRALIA HONORS  
PRIME MINISTERW. M. Hughes Given Public  
Tribute by His Countrymen  
for Signal Services to the  
Commonwealth During War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Cable advices from Melbourne received in official quarters in London give full details of the great public tribute which has been offered in Sydney to the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, in recognition of his signal services to the country during the war and at the Peace Conference. The presentation



Photograph by Julien Freres, Geneva

The Palace of Nations, the home of the permanent secretariat of the League

of the League of Nations was made before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, including many returned sailors and soldiers, and was in the form of a check, which was presented to Mr. Hughes from admirers both in Australia and London, including a widespread representation from returned soldiers throughout the Commonwealth. While the amount of the check has not been made public it is understood that it reached the sum of £25,000.

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Alderman W. Brooks, M. L. C., the

chairman of the meeting, said there were two outstanding men who had rendered invaluable service to the Empire. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hughes. General Herring in a glowing tribute said that no statesman had backed the "Diggers" in the same way as Mr. Hughes had done. General McGlynn said Mr. Hughes had proved a true friend to the Australian Imperial Forces apart from his position as Prime Minister. Sir George Fuller, as representative of the New South Wales National Party, said they were behind Mr. Hughes to see that all obligations to returned men were fulfilled.

Colonel Wanless, on behalf of Victorian "Diggers," said that from the beginning to the end Mr. Hughes was the "Diggers'" staunchest friend. W. A. Holman said the Prime Minister was one of the foremost intellects of the British race and one of the Empire's great men who had concentrated all his powers on the solution of war problems. The Hon. Sir Thomas Hughes, formerly Lord Mayor of Sydney, speaking "for those who stayed at home," said the admiration of the men and women who unfortunately could not fight was as great as that of the "Diggers." O. C. Beale, for the business community, said Mr. Hughes had been called an autocrat, but an autocrat was wanted when daring traitors stumped England, after leaving Australia, to disrupt the magnificent edifice of the British Empire.

Mr. Hughes in replying said that when he looked back for six years, and remembered the wrench that tore the party with which he had been associated from its inception 25 years ago, and which had been torn asunder, hurling one part into morass where even now it was foundering—when he thought of the pilgrimages to England in the time of war; of the doubts unexpressed but felt by our overseas kinsmen; then of the passing clouds and the bright sun of victory shining through; of the armistice; then of the Peace Conference; then of the fight for the things for which Australia had gone to war; when he thought of all these, and remembered we had obtained everything for the security and partnership with the great empire, whose might was still a power, though all the forces of the underworld itself were conspiring against us, there was the fact that the Empire still stood, and we stood with her.

Australia stood dowered with a greater heritage than was theirs when they went to war. He had always believed with all his heart in the justice of the Empire's cause. He was one of those who urged the "Diggers" to go and fight, so it was his business to stand by the "Digger." All things promised to the soldiers by the Federal Government had been carried out as far as humanly possible. He referred to the world-wide conspiracy against the Empire. Those who were against this Empire were against Australia. There was no use in fighting with gloves on. We must fight with bare fists. If they fight with tooth and nail, we must fight with tooth and nail. If they go a bit further, we shall go as far as they. He was not speaking to parties, he was speaking to individuals. These were the lines on which Australia must go.

## DENMARK TO UTILIZE BOG PEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—To support the efforts made by the government to further the exploitation of wind and water power, and to increase the utilization of bog peat for fuel purposes, the Danish Home Secretary has appointed a technical commission, which includes Dr. Erik Schon of the Polytechnic College, and Gunnar Grenaaen, the director of the Technological Institute. Experts will be asked to join the commission on particular points, and the commission will report to the ministry when it is desired that the Home Secretary should ask the Riksdag's approval of state contributions for experiments, or for the furtherance of the object in view.

TRADE UNIONS AND  
STRIKE THREATBritish Organizations Less Eager  
to Indulge in Threats, Due,  
Probably, to Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There are signs that the trade unions are not quite so eager to indulge in strike threats, and in well-informed Labor circles the view is held that the unemployment problem is responsible for a change of policy. There is still much talk in some quarters of improving the standard of life of the workers, irrespective of the ability of industries and trades to bear the cost of increased wages, but leaders are showing an increasing desire to weigh up the facts and accept the situation.

The claims on behalf of the workers in the shipbuilding trades have been adjourned, the employers having neither rejected nor acceded to the demands, but it is regarded as significant that the unions are suggesting, in the event of refusal, a court of public inquiry very much on the lines of the dockers court. A similar claim by the engineers has also been deferred until December.

A deadlock exists in connection with the claim of the tramway workers for an increase of 12 shillings per week. The employers have emphasized the progressive adverse condition of the municipal tramways and contend that the economic limits of the earning capacity of the undertakings has been reached. The unions have replied that they could not allow the inability of the undertakings to bear the extra cost of the wages to interfere with the standard of life of the workers, but here again the refusal to grant the demand was not followed by an ultimatum. Instead the employees' representatives proposed arbitration by an independent tribunal, and this is being considered by all the undertakings concerned. The building trade operatives in London and the southern counties have also failed to obtain wage advances from the National Conciliation Board, but there is no suggestion at present of drastic action.

The relations between the miners and coal owners since the settlement of the coal strike have been amicable, and the negotiations on the question of output and the future regulation of wages are proceeding smoothly. Coal production in some areas has already improved materially, and the objects which the government had in view in the settlement seem likely to be attained. The owners and miners' joint committee are now entering on the preparation of a scheme for the regulation of wages. The miners make no secret of the fact that the establishment of a national wage-board is the machinery they have in view.

CANADIAN VIEW OF  
PROTECTIVE TARIFFSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—United Farmers of Ontario view with some anxiety the alleged intention of the Republican Party in the United States to rush into effect a protective tariff on imports of agricultural products. An official of the Canadian Council of Agriculture expressed the opinion that, as far as he could see, the tariff would inevitably lead to lower prices for Canadian live stock. That would mean decreased production because the farmers would limit their output to the demands of the Canadian market. "Not only would a prohibitory tariff lower the prices in Canada, but, by lessening our shipments to the United States, it would have a tendency to increase the exchange rate on our currency," said W. A. Amos, vice-president of the United Farmers of Ontario. "Thus it would militate against the welfare of Canada as a whole," he added.

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## WARNING AGAINST SOLDIERS' BONUS

Every Estimate for Government Expenditures Must Be Cut to Minimum, Says Secretary of the United States Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The financial conduct of the government during the next three fiscal years "will be seriously imperilled," unless Congress takes steps to cut out every unnecessary expenditure, like the soldier bonus legislation, David P. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, warned the Senate Finance Committee yesterday.

Mr. Houston appeared before the committee to emphasize and reiterate the recommendations that he made in his annual report. Every estimate, official or otherwise, must be reduced to a minimum if an equitable tax revision is to be carried out and the Treasury kept solvent; the soldier bonus bill, as passed by the lower House, would cost the Treasury approximately \$2,300,000,000, the Secretary said.

Annual revenue to meet the government's expenses and maturing obligations must be kept at a level of \$4,000,000,000 up to the end of the fiscal year 1923. This is \$1,400,000,000 less than the revenue for 1919 and 1920, and \$700,000,000 less than the needed revenue for 1921. The secretary recommended that the extreme surtax be reduced "not to exempt the rich but to tax the rich." "Owing to the fact that the very wealthy have been investing in tax-exempt securities the taxable income of taxpayers having net incomes of \$300,000 fell from nearly \$1,000,000,000 in 1916 to \$400,000,000 in 1918.

### Recommendations Made

The secretary urged abolition of the excess profits tax and the substitution for it of a "simpler and more certain tax upon corporation income or profits." Following is a summary of the recommendations of the Secretary:

"1. I have recommended that the revenue from taxation be maintained until the close of the fiscal year 1923 on a level of at least \$4,000,000,000. This represents a substantial reduction of aggregate taxes collected from the people. During the fiscal year 1920 the internal tax receipts amounted to \$5,400,000,000 and it is estimated that for the fiscal year 1921 they will amount to \$4,700,000,000. The proposed \$4,000,000,000 levy, therefore, represents a reduction of \$1,400,000,000 from the level of 1919 and a reduction of \$700,000,000 from the level of 1921. What it means in brief is that a system of taxation based upon the income tax—adjusted to ability to pay—bears less heavily upon the taxpayer and yields less revenue, as it must, when the income of the country declines.

"2. I recommend the reduction of the extreme income surtaxes, not to exempt the rich but to tax the rich. At present, by investing in tax-free securities and by the use of other devices the very wealthy can and do avoid taxation. The taxable income of taxpayers having net incomes over \$300,000 a year fell from \$992,972,985 in 1916 to \$292,247,329 in 1918. This condition, I have suggested, may be met either by reducing the upper surtaxes to a lower general level or by reducing the upper surtaxes with respect to that part of the income which is saved and reinvested in taxable property or business, leaving the present rates, if necessary, upon income which is wasted or used in ostentatious and unnecessary consumption.

### Excess Profits Tax

"3. The excess profits tax should be replaced, primarily because it is losing its productivity and promises in the near future to become a statute of exemptions rather than an effective tax. Moreover, the tax is so complicated that it imposes upon both taxpayers and administrative authorities burdens too difficult to be permanently carried. I recommend that it be replaced—not merely repealed—with a simpler and more certain tax upon corporation income or profits. I suggest in this connection for the consideration of the Congress either a flat additional on corporation profits, such as has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom, or a tax upon the undistributed profits of corporations under which, if adopted, corporations would be expressly authorized to pay taxes through their stockholders, as partnerships are now taxed through their members. By either of these proposals the income tax on corporations could be made a fair equivalent for the income tax as now applied in effect to individuals, partnerships and personal service corporations.

"4. I recommend the retention of a simple system of specific sales or consumption taxes designed to collect a moderate proportion of the aggregate tax levy from a few highly productive taxes on non-essentials. Miscellaneous sales or excise taxes shifted in the last fiscal year about 20 per cent of the total taxes, or about 25 per cent if customs duties are counted as consumption taxes. In view of the financial needs of the government these proportions may properly be maintained or even increased to perhaps 30 or 35 per cent; but no radical increase such as doubling the consumption taxes would in my opinion be justified.

### Fair Balance Necessary

"There must be a fair balance in the tax system as a whole between taxes on the consumption of the masses and taxes on wealth, income and business. It would be especially unfortunate to substitute sales taxes of any variety for taxes upon corporation

profits required both to balance the tax system and to equalize taxes on corporations with the progressive income tax as applied to unincorporated business concerns. To place such an unfair load on the masses would violate all the recognized principles of justice as to the division or distribution of the total tax burden. I do not oppose all sales taxes; but I have recommended the repeal of those sales taxes which are difficult to enforce, unduly vexatious and of inconsiderable yield. The entire tax system including the existing specific sales taxes should be simplified, not further complicated by the adoption of a turnover or general sales tax which would require a huge additional administrative force if administered properly and would result in widespread evasion if not thoroughly administered.

"5. The excess profits and other taxes which in my opinion should be replaced would yield the future less than \$730,000,000 a year. In order to meet this reduction or deficit I have mentioned—merely for the convenience of the committees of Congress, which will be directly responsible for tax revision—a large number of possible new or additional taxes including higher income taxes and additional specific sales taxes upon luxuries and non-essentials, capable of yielding over \$2,000,000,000 a year. Obviously all of these taxes are not recommended. They are mentioned as possible new sources from which to make a selection.

"6. Except for newspaper misunderstanding it would be unnecessary to repeat what is so emphatically stated in my recent annual report, that sound policy demands the exercise of the most drastic economy. Unless every unnecessary expenditure such as the proposed appropriation for the payment of soldiers' bonus be avoided; unless every official or other estimate or request for appropriations be reduced to a minimum, no sound plan of tax revision can be carried out and the successful financial conduct of the government during the next three years will be seriously imperilled."

### New Schedule Is Asked

Industries Want Sur-Tax Reduction and Provision for Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Condemnation of the excess profits tax and opposition to the proposed sales tax are included in the report of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is the outgrowth of a conference held in New York last October. The report recommends a substantial reduction in the present sur-tax rates and deduction of any net business loss of one year from the income of the succeeding or preceding year. These changes, it is estimated, would reduce national revenue by about \$1,150,000,000. In order to make up that loss, the committee proposes the increase in the corporation income tax rate with a maximum of 16 per cent and discontinuance of the present \$200,000 exemption with respect to corporations, which it estimates would make up about 40 per cent of the deficit; doubling and quadrupling of stamp tax rates, and possible extension of the stamp tax to receipts for payment above a certain amount, to checks, vouchers, etc., and to raising the rates of first-class postage, from which sources it is estimated 20 per cent more might be replaced; increases in and extension of customs duties to be limited to specified commodities with regard to easy supervision and collection, thus making up the remaining 40 per cent of the amount to be replaced.

The committee opposes a sales or turnover tax as uncertain and thus likely to injure business, and considers the proposed excise tax on the privilege of holding land and natural resources as fundamentally unsound. Complete abolition of the excess profits tax is asked as being "complex, difficult of administration, based on an artificial and unsound definition of invested capital; that it invites excessive loading; encourages extravagance in the conduct of business, and arouses the hostility of the taxpayer by its inquisitorial demands for information."

It adds that retrenchment in public expenditures must stand behind any tax system intended for permanent public improvement.

There will be a third industrial tax conference at the Hotel Astor on January 21 and 22.

### GOLETA VALLEY UNION SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—It has been decided to have a union grade school for Goleta valley, to take the place of several smaller schools by which children of the valley are now attending. Excellent roads now prevail in this district, which makes possible the use of omnibuses for conveying children to and from school. In this way the entire grade school education of the district can be conducted in one large up-to-date building.

### NATIONAL GUARD IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The official compilation of the Military Bureau shows Oregon to be in eighth place in the matter of strength in its national guard. "Recruiting in the national guard is progressing satisfactorily, considering the apathy of the public in military matters at this time throughout the country," says George A. White, Adjutant-General of this State.

### MR. REA ANNOUNCES REDUCTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad system announced yesterday that present business conditions "will necessitate further reduction in the number of employees and in the working expenses and capital expenditures until the situation improves."

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE LAW IN HAWAII

Strict Regulation of Instruction in Alien Tongues in Schools Provided by Statute Which Becomes Effective in 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Strict regulation rather than complete abolition was the decision reached by the Legislature in special session here recently on the question of foreign language schools in Hawaii. As the result of this decision, there was passed a bill which becomes effective July 1, 1921, placing all language schools under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction and fixing the hours during which they may hold sessions.

This is the first action to be taken in the territory against these institutions. The great majority of the 400 are conducted by Japanese and mainly by the Buddhist Mission. Teachers in these schools are for the most part aliens, brought here from Japan, many of whom have but a sparse knowledge of the English language, the ideals of democracy, and American history and institutions. There are also a few Chinese and Korean language schools.

For a considerable period the general public opinion in the islands was that language schools should be abolished, largely on the ground that Japanese and other children of alien parents who were born here were American citizens, under American law, and should therefore be taught English to the exclusion of other tongues until they entered high school or college. That opinion, however, underwent a radical change, with the result that the decision was for strict regulation rather than abolition.

Heretofore the Japanese language schools held session both before and after the hours of the public schools, and children flocked to them by the hundreds. Under the bill just passed, no foreign language school shall be conducted in the morning before the regular public school session, and their sessions are limited to one hour a day for six days a week. No foreign language school will be permitted to operate without a permit from the Department of Public Instruction, and no person shall teach in such school without having been granted a permit. Before issuing a permit to a teacher the department must satisfy itself that he is possessed of a reasonable knowledge of the ideals of democracy and knowledge of American history and institutions, and know how to read, write and speak the English language. The provision concerning a teacher's knowledge of English will, however, be liberally construed during the two years after the bill becomes effective.

All of the language schools will be subject to the rules and regulations of the school department, which will also prescribe the courses of study and the textbooks. Finally, the term "foreign language" shall not include the Hawaiian within the meaning of the bill.

### TRIBAL RECORDS TO BE SAVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Louisiana State Historical Society announces that it will endeavor to preserve such of the history and language of the Attakapas Indians as is still obtainable from the 70-odd members of the tribe that still exist in Calcasieu Parish, by means of phonographic and written records.

### PURCHASE OF MOUNTAIN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Purchase of October Mountain in the Berkshire

hills by the State, is proposed in a bill filed in the Legislature by the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The association would make the mountain a forest reserve and an appropriation of \$50,000, dependent upon the raising of the same amount by public subscription, would be provided by the bill for the purchase of the tract.

## BANNER YEAR IN JAMAICAN TRADE

Value of Imports Over \$5,000,000, and Exports \$5,627,328—Revival of Banana Industry—Sugar Principal Export

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Government figures recently published show that the year of 1920 has established a record for business done by this island, and for revenue collected. The total sums are far ahead of anything that the island had known. The value of the imports exceeded \$5,000,000, whereas 10 years ago the value was only slightly over \$2,500,000. The exports were worth \$5,627,328. The revenue collected by the customs went up to \$738,468, compared with the \$438,688 of the preceding year.

A feature of the year was the revival of the banana industry. In the absence of any hurricane, there were exported 9,673,557 bunches, worth more than \$1,000,000. The average for four preceding years was 4,250,000 bunches.

Eighteen million oranges, well over 24,000,000 coconuts, and 752,884 cwt. of sugar are other noteworthy items on the export list. Sugar represents the greatest value, its \$1,317,344 placing it above the value of bananas.

It is the first year during a part of which the preference given by Great Britain to Jamaica sugar, cocoa and other products has been in force. As a result Britain has attracted 63 per cent instead of 50 per cent of the island exports. The United States has stood still at 23 per cent, and Canada has dropped from 14 to 6 per cent, during the 10 years ending in 1909 the United States took 51 per cent of the island export, Great Britain only 17. In 1879 the proportion was 14 to the United States, and 73 to Great Britain.

Turning to imports, Britain advanced from 4 to 10 per cent in supplying food and other products, and the United States dropped from 65 to 57. Canada advanced from 20 to 27 per cent. In manufactured articles, however, Britain dropped from 28 to 23, and the United States advanced from 64 to 71 per cent.

The Collector-General puts a normal year's export of bananas at about 11,500,000 stems, while the maximum ever reached, was about 16,250,000. Whether the banana export will ever again go up to the 1920 figures in Jamaica is not at all certain. There is a strong tendency now to put banana land under coconuts and canes, and in one parish at least the yield of the banana is being affected by impoverishment of the soil. The island's exports are quite largely in the form of raw products. The promising start that was made with copra has not developed as was expected, owing to the greatly increased use of the coconut in its natural form.

### "ONE BIG UNION" REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Proposals for affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World, for "one big union," were rejected by the local union of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. By a small margin the members voted to reorganize the union on a departmental basis.

## FOODS DECLINING MORE THAN WAGES

Department of Labor Figures Show Balance in Favor of Wage Earner—Scheduled Reductions, May Alter Ratios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Comparisons of food cost figures obtained by the bureau of labor statistics, Department of Labor, with the course of average weekly earnings in New York State factories, as compiled by the Labor Market Bulletin, published monthly by the bureau of statistics, and information of the New York Industrial Commission, indicate that in New York, at least, food prices are declining more rapidly than wages, or were up to November 30.

The figures were made public yesterday monthly by the bureau of statistics, and both wages and food prices are given on an index number basis, 100 in each instance being taken as June, 1914, the month before the world war began. The bureau does not work out wage figures ordinarily in the same style as its food prices, so the present comparison is rather more direct than the usual figures given out.

Average weekly earnings, it is shown, declined somewhat during the late months of 1914, but began to climb slowly in the following year, and more rapidly thereafter, but they had not advanced equally with food costs until late in 1919 and were considerably behind food costs until the early part of this year.

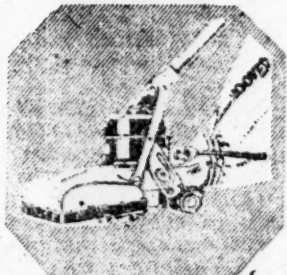
Wages have been holding up well through August, September, October and November, judging from the statistics, which show the index figure for wages varying from 226 to 228 during that period, the lower figure being that which began and ended the period. Food prices meanwhile declined from 209 to 195.

The comparison applies only to food costs, and does not take into account any other items of the household budget or their tendencies. Neither does it take into account the drastic wage reductions which, for the most part, were announced to go into effect during December, which therefore will not affect the estimates until further figures are gathered.

## SANTO DOMINGO PLAN DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

It will be several months at least before the actual withdrawal of American marines from Santo Domingo will begin under the provisions of the proclamation issued there on December 24 by direction of President Wilson. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said today. Mr. Daniels yesterday conferred with State Department officers with regard to the membership of the committee to be appointed to revise the laws and frame such new statutes as may seem necessary to



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## ACCOUNTING ASKED OF SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A complete accounting by the Shipping Board "in a concise report, devoid of arguments and intelligible to the average citizen is requested in a resolution introduced yesterday by Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey.

The board would report the total amounts appropriated for it and the emergency fleet corporation from September 7, 1916, to November 20, 1920, profits or losses and disposition of any profits. It also would state the number of merchant ships now owned by the government, those in operation and those idle, the losses by idleness and depreciation and the amount of capital on which the board now is conducting business.

"The resolution is a simple business proposition," said Senator Edge in a statement, "and not at all an inquiry or muckraking request. The people have invested about \$4,000,000,000 in their merchant marine, and as stockholders they are entitled to a fiscal report from their board of directors, the Shipping Board. No one knows whether there has been a profit or a loss, and it is time that the investors be informed as to the success or failure of their enterprise, so that it may be placed on a sound business basis."

Beginning Monday, January 3

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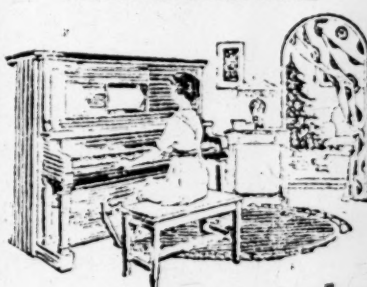
## OUR GREAT Annual Year-End Sale

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A Pre-Inventory Sale extraordinary, affording you the opportunity to select from broken lines of fine winter coats and suits, silk or wool dresses, skirts, misses', juniors' and girls' suits, coats and dresses, at the lowest prices of the year.

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to create or enlarge an estate will interest you. Ask for booklet.  
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1208-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
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Announce

## New Winter Modes

in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts, Furs, and Millinery

## CENTRAL EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

"The Friendly Bank"  
1019 Grand, Kansas City  
Open All Day Saturday

Visit "The Old Cries Shop"

Novelties, Wedding Presents, Gifts of all kinds at Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

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TWO new two-straps among our latest arrivals in combinations of kid and suede.

Walk-Over Designers

At the Walk-Over factory there is a "Try-On Room" where new styles are studied and perfected. Style representatives in Paris and London and American fashion centers send weekly letters. Designers do nothing else but create and fit to models. So that the perfection of Walk-Over Styles is the result of custom shoe tailoring. No expense is spared to make every Walk-Over a masterpiece of designing and construction.

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Made of Henna Kid with Suede collar and straps to match.

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Chestnut Brown Kid with Mode Suede Collar and Straps.

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Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cues Throughout the World

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BANKER SEES NEED OF STRICT ECONOMY

International Financier Says Trade Crisis Can Only Be Remedied by Checking Inflation and Living Within Means

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England, (Saturday)—The remedy for the present disastrous trade crisis lies in stabilizing international exchange, and this can be accomplished in one way only, namely by government and individuals looking the situation squarely in the face and learning to live within their means." So said the Hon. R. H. Brand, member of the International banking firm of Lazard Brothers & Co. to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent interview. Mr. Brand is well known to American Government officials by his work on the British war mission in Washington and by his recent opening speech at the Brussels financial conference, where he was one of the vice-presidents.

It seems hardly possible, he said, that anyone could lose sight of the fact that the world must suffer for four years or more of gigantic expenditure in destruction during the great war and yet allied statesmen, after the armistice, announced that labor was to be established on a new plane with a higher standard of living, which promises could only have been made through ignorance, as the slightest thought applied to the subject would reveal the fact that reduced production, combined with war waste of capital and resources, could only result in a very much lower standard of living than existed in 1914.

## Purchasing Power Lost

While Britain and America may still maintain the pre-war standard, yet most of central Europe has arrived at the point where subsistence is hardly possible. The present stagnation has arisen as a result of the loss of purchasing power in the world. Factories are laden with orders for some years ahead without considering whether customers are in a position to pay for the manufactured articles, and within the last few months thousands of orders have been canceled because the European peoples are no longer able to pay.

Stocks of most commodities have piled up in Great Britain, United States and other countries, but there is no remedy, according to Mr. Brand, by which these goods can be given merely in credit to European nations, who can give nothing in return. The outcry in Britain against imports from Germany shows a lack of perception of the fact that unless Germany is allowed to export to Britain, Britain will be unable to export to Germany. Undoubtedly the handling over of 2,000,000 tons of German ships to Britain under the Versailles Treaty and their sale at the present time at a price of £19 per ton has given a serious blow to the shipbuilding industry as well as to the steel plants and engine builders in England. Reparations to any large amount cannot be paid in cash but must be in kind.

## Saving Essential

The inflation of currency, that is the use of the printing press to produce paper money, goes hand in hand with profiteering, which in turn starts the vicious spiral of wages and prices chasing each other ever upwards. But this is not the only evil of inflation, for it also depreciates currency, which in turn depreciates exchanges and compels Britain to pay more for her imports; thus again increasing prices. In fact, said Mr. Brand, the only means of avoiding ruin, as the recent Brussels conference decided, is to check inflation and encourage saving both by government departments and individuals. A fundamental law of financial existence is to live within one's income.

On the subject of international loans or bonds, issued by the League of Nations to help impoverished countries, the Brussels conference with which Mr. Brand is fully in agreement, summarily rejected all such notions as being quite impracticable. By some means, however, an equilibrium must be reached, even though it may come about through a temporary reduction in production combined with great unemployment.

## Necessity of Cooperation

The Labor Party considers nationalization as a panacea for all economic troubles, but the fact remains, declared Mr. Brand, that the standard of 1914 can only be maintained by the production of 1914. Production is not likely to be greater under state management, nor does it depend entirely on the efforts of Labor or Capital, but to a great extent on the prosperity of Britain's neighbors and on their ability to buy what Britain has to sell at high prices resulting from the present high cost of raw materials and labor. This interdependence is a fact which present conditions are emphasizing and driving home to the national consciousness. Labor and Capital will both feel the pinch and the workers will learn that when they strike, they strike against themselves, and if they indulge in "cat's paws" or believe in the false economic theory that the less they produce the more money will be employed, they will find that as they reduce production, they reduce their own standard of living.

Mr. Brand concluded by reiterating the fact that underneath all the machinery of finance lay the fundamental necessity of cooperation between nations. "We cannot live on another's poverty. With free cooperation and with increased saving and production, matters will gradually right themselves."

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 100 omitted):

Resources	Last wk	Prev wk
Gold & gold certificates	\$272,749	\$290,494
U.S. govt. bonds—F.R.B.	363,223	355,866
Gold with foreign agts.	2,309	67,743
U.S. govt. bonds—other	640,772	\$622,105
Gold with fed. res. agts.	1,253,492	1,269,725
Gold redemption fund	191,328	190,328
Total gold resources	2,055,802	\$2,042,268
U.S. govt. bonds, etc.	180,952	180,100
Total resources	2,236,754	\$2,222,468
Liabilities		
Sec'd by gov't war oblig.	1,177,363	1,138,874
All other	1,554,423	1,437,775
Bills light in open mkt.	211,167	234,609
Total bills on hand	2,972,858	2,831,258
U.S. govt. bonds	26,859	26,855
U.S. Victory notes	69	69
U.S. govt. bonds, etc.	281,253	265,553
Total earning assets	2,281,059	2,223,841
Bank premises	18,198	17,952
Uncl. items & other de-		
pos. from gross deposits	761,095	\$902,042
U.S. govt. bonds, etc.	12,652	12,520
R. Bank notes	8,417	8,430
All other resources	8,417	8,430
Total resources	6,318,035	6,387,263

LIABILITIES	Last wk	Prev wk
Capital paid in	\$89,458	\$93,275
Surplus	184,745	164,745
Government deposits	26,859	26,855
Due to mems.—F.R.B.	1,721,391	1,738,826
Def. availability items	529,261	614,166
U.S. govt. bonds, etc.	23,652	38,471
Total gross deposits	2,310,353	2,444,626
U.S. govt. bonds, etc.	3,494,931	3,341,332
F.R. Bank notes in circ.		
net liab.	218,832	217,434
A. other liabilities	119,516	116,841
Total liabilities	6,318,035	6,387,263
Ratio of res. to liab.	45.1%	45.5%
Ratio of gold res. to F.R.		
notes in circ. set aside	49.8%	50.5%

\*Revised figures.

## NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY DULL

NEW YORK, New York—Investment rails were one feature of the generally dull session on the stock exchange yesterday. They resisted pressure by the bears and in the last hour helped to improve the market. The closing was irregular and below the best prices. The shorts raised shipping, oils and independent steels. The total sales involved 721,800 shares. Monday ruled steady at 7 per cent.

The steels generally gave a good account of themselves, probably reflecting strength gained from the optimistic statement by Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who is quoted as saying that he is more optimistic over the situation than he has been for the last six years.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The coal output for the United Kingdom has now reached normal, and is well on the way for a record, as will be seen by the following figures since the miners' strike:

Week ended Oct. 30	Tons
do Nov. 6	4,100
do Nov. 13	4,200
do Nov. 20	4,775,809
do Nov. 27	5,210,709

## DANISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Extraordinary Commission decided recently to propose to the government the abolition of all existing restrictions on the export of margarine and the raw material used in its manufacture. Owing to the good stock of oil, it has been decided to abolish the gas and electricity restrictions in Copenhagen. The municipal authorities also propose to abolish the system of fines inaugurated to prevent the waste of electricity.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices dropped slightly yesterday, opening prices ranging from 1/2 cent to 1 1/2 cents lower. Closing wheat prices were: December \$1.69, March \$1.63 1/2 and May \$1.59. Corn prices also were on the down-grade. December corn closed at 69 1/2, May at 73 1/2 and July at 73 1/2. Early hog sales were 25 to 50 points higher than Friday's quotations. January pork closed at \$23.00, January lard at \$12.70 and May lard at \$13.20. January ribs closed at \$11.40 and May at \$12.05.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.50 1/2	\$3.51 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (Paris)	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.93 1/2
France (Belgium)	.66 1/2	.66 1/2	.93 1/2
Italy	.63 1/2	.63 1/2	.93 1/2
Gulden	.31 1/2	.31 1/2	.40 1/2
German marks	.0138	.0139 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.55 1/2	.55 1/2	.72 1/2
Dracma (Greece)	.92 1/2	.92 1/2	.92 1/2
Pesetas	.128 1/2	.128 1/2	.133 1/2
Swedish kroner	.19 1/2	.19 1/2	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.15 1/2	.15 1/2	.2680
Danish kroner	.15 1/2	.15 1/2	.2680

## WOOL STOCKS IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEW YORK, New York—A report from the United States vice-consul at Cape Town, South Africa, states that, according to estimates, there are 120,000 bales of wool on hand in the Union of South Africa. Stocks at this date in normal years never exceeded 10,000 bales.

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE

NEW YORK, New York—J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that all of the \$4,500,000 one to 15 year 6 1/2 per cent equipment trust certificates of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, offered by them for subscription Monday morning, have been sold.

## NEW STEAMER SERVICE

LONDON, England—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has announced that early next year it will establish a passenger and cargo service between Hamburg and New York, calling at Southampton and Cherbourg.

## PRICE BASIS AIM IN COTTON GOODS

Light Trading Continues in Primary Market With Buyers and Sellers Trying to Meet on Satisfactory Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The holiday week brought with it continued light dealing in primary cotton goods markets, both buyers and sellers making considerable effort to bridge the gap which separates them in the matter of price. It has been generally hoped and believed that the end of the year would bring somewhat easier money, but there have been very few indications that this hope was to be fulfilled for the present.

The volume of trading in primary quarters was not large, but it was broad enough to cover almost all lines, and to indicate a general realization on the part of consumers of cotton goods that the time for buying cannot be much further put off. Year-end inventories are in process of compilation, and the extremely low condition of jobbing and converters' stocks is being brought forcibly to the attention of the heads of the various firms in this line. Unfortunately, this very inventory, however, featured as it is by the greatest marking down of values that was ever seen before, is leaving many buyers of considerable size in a position where they cannot show sufficient assets to justify their banks in extending to them lines of credit of normal size. They are unable to purchase goods in habitual volume because of inability to finance it, and are taking the only other course left open, that of buying small quantities, hand to mouth fashion.

## Effect of Idleness

The retail trade is beginning to discover that idleness in the various manufacturing centers has seriously affected the buying power of the people, and the holiday trade, taken as a whole here, was rather disappointing. Retail stocks are now being marked down to a parity with replacement costs and retailers are beginning to put out feelers with a view to replenishing some of their lines that were nearly or quite cleaned out by the holiday trade.

Print cloths had a moderately active week, with gray goods selling on a basis of about 8 cents a yard for 38 1/2 inch 64 by 60s, the range being 1/4 to 1/2 of a cent a yard either way. Eastern mills have found it impossible to get business on the levels which they had been quoting, and are now disposed to meet nearly meet the market. Fall River reported sales of approximately 75,000 pieces for the week, due mostly to the fact that the mills met the buyers more than half way. The orders were mostly in small lots, and the bulk of them were for immediate or very near-by delivery. Southern mills, which took considerable business during the previous three weeks, were not active in the trading to any very great extent, since eastern mills have the preference over the southern mills when their prices are the same or nearly the same. There was some talk toward the close of the week of some of the southern manufacturers cutting prices still further in the effort to get sufficient business to keep their plants in operation.

## Fine Goods Interest

Fine goods manufacturers report a much wider interest in their type of product, but have done very little new business this week. Buyers are asking for all sorts of specialty goods and novelties, many of which were impossible to get during the boom period because of the extreme care and skill needed to produce them which put them in a class that was much less profitable for the mills than the plainer construction which produced so much faster. Silk and cotton fabrics, fine and fancy muslins, lawns, voiles, pongees, and marquisettes have all come in for their share of attention, together with such specialties as handkerchiefs and umbrellas, cloths, corset material, shoe linings, etc.

There was somewhat more interest in cotton yarns for the week, but very little actual buying outside of sample lots, which are expected to serve as the basis for larger orders in the near future. Yarn consumers are virtually at the end of their reserve stocks and are depending on their ability to buy spot yarns cheaply to avoid a shutdown for lack of raw material. They have been getting some few small orders for their products and are frank in stating their intention of placing new contracts for yarns very shortly after the first of the new year.

The holidays have been taken as an excuse for complete shutdowns by many of the cloth and yarn mills and curtailment of production during the past week has probably been greater than for any similar period since the depression set in. It may be exceeded next week, but it is generally felt throughout the trade that there will be a general starting up of machinery after New Year's Day, although present indications point to a level of prices that will not be much above actual production costs on the basis of full-time production. That, of course, will mean a net loss for the mills while they are running on short time, but many of the manufacturers are willing to accept orders on this basis for the sake of getting their plants to running again and working themselves into a position where they can take advantage of the numerous small lot orders that are to be had at price figures that it is impossible for a mill to consider unless it has its machinery already in operation.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has announced a reduction of 25 cents a barrel in the price for Corning grade of crude oil to \$4 a barrel.

Guatemala, as a "step toward the economic and political union of the five republics of Central America," has abolished trade restrictions between itself and Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Eighty per cent of all toys sold in the United States this year were of American manufacture. Estimates by wholesalers show there were about \$100,000,000 worth of toys on the market, of which \$80,000,000 were made by American firms, \$10,000,000 by Japan, \$8,000,000 by Germany, and about \$2,000,000 by France and other European countries. The year also showed that warlike toys are going out of fashion.

The Cleveland Reserve Bank, in its monthly summary, said the storms of 1920 have been weathered and adds that an era of stabilized business conditions is in sight.

The railroads of the United States. It is estimated, paid out more than \$104,000,000 for loss and damage claims on shipments in 1919, against \$32,375,000 in 1914. The 1920 bill, it is estimated, will be still larger. The 1919 claims were just 23.3 per cent of net freight earnings. The railroads, through the American Railway Association, now plan the organization of a permanent department, to be known as the Cause and Prevention Bureau, with headquarters in Chicago, which will have broad powers in the work of investigating and ascertaining the whys and wherefores of the problem.

## REPORT BY ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Record-Making Progress for the Year of 1920 Is Shown by Annual Statement of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A year of record-making progress on the part of the Royal Bank of Canada is indicated in its annual statement for 1920. A year ago, when the Royal Bank was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, the total assets crossed the \$500,000,000 line; in the statement for 1920 these are given at almost \$600,000,000, the growth in the yearly period being upward of \$61,000,000.

What is perhaps the most significant feature of the year's showing, however, is the excellent position with respect to cash holdings and easily realizable assets. The latter at upward of \$279,000,000 are higher by over \$5,000,000 than those at the conclusion of the previous year, and represent 50.5 per cent of the institution's total liabilities to the public. Actual cash assets exceed \$171,000,000. The increased volume of business and capital additions are reflected in the profits accruing during the period, these being shown as \$4,253,649, compared with \$3,423,264 in 1919 and \$2,809,846 in the preceding year. After deductions for disbursement among shareholders and allowances for pension fund, bank premises, writing-off, and circulation tax, in addition to transferring \$1,567,005 to reserve, there remained a balance to carry forward into the new year's profit and loss account of \$546,928. The stronger cash position was effected largely through increases in the bank's holdings of current coin and United States currency, the latter at \$27,181,668, being well over \$18,000,000 in excess of those at the end of the previous fiscal period.

The readjustment of governmental financing effected during the 12 months is reflected in the reduction by some \$32,500,000 in Dominion and provincial securities held, these standing in the assets at \$12,808,172, against \$45,323,598 in the previous statement, while the balance due the Dominion Government, which a year ago amounted to \$39,567,242, was reduced to slightly under \$20,000,000. Total deposits showed a gain of nearly \$62,000,000, the increase being entirely due to the exceptionally heavy growth in those of the notice or savings class, which grew by more than \$72,000,000 to \$331,688,078 in the period. Demand deposits, reflecting the changed conditions prevailing in the commercial and industrial fields of activity, were lower by some \$10,000,000 at \$123,329,308. These changed conditions are also indirectly indicated in the increase in current loans in Canada, which at \$183,747,409 were upward of \$40,000,000 in excess of the 1919 total. Current loans outside grew by approximately \$12,000,000, standing in the 1920 statement at \$102,674,210, the total being well below deposits elsewhere than in Canada. Call loans in the Dominion were reduced by over \$2,500,000 to \$12,899,573, while those outside Canada increased over \$11,000,000 to \$44,962,994. Both the bank's capital and its reserve now stand at \$20,134,010, compared to \$17,000,000 in each case in 1919.

The report regrets the destruction of German business in the Philippines by the "forcible expropriation of German property."

## BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

LONDON, England—Owing to additional expenditure unforeseen at the time the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his budget and the disappointing receipts from the excess profits duty, the available surplus is not likely to be so great as was forecast at that time. The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to November 27 show:

Receipts	£799,271,680
Expenditure	697,984,921
Corresponding period last year	
Receipts	684,679,973
Expenditure	560,351,049

## VANCOUVER WHEAT SHIPMENTS

CALGARY, Alberta—Approximately 300,000 bushels of western wheat will be shipped from Vancouver to Great Britain this season via the Panama Canal route, according to the Calgary Grain Exchange.

## TO BUSINESS MEN AND TOURISTS

the UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES

St. Gall, ZURICH, Winterthur, Geneva, Basle, Lausanne, Montreux, Vevey, etc.

can equally well be of service. Whilst the merchants will find it convenient to apply to the Bank's "COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT" in Zurich if they wish to form fresh business connections with Swiss firms, the tourists will be able to cash their Travellers Checks & Letters of Credit.

Capital fully paid and reserves Frs.85,000,000.

## GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce in Annual Report Gives Version of Present Business Conditions and Future Prospects

HAMBURG, Germany—Germany's foreign trade relations, which in 1919 gave some promise of gradual and substantial improvement, suffered disastrously during 1920, the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce says in the annual report. Without revision of the Versailles Treaty, the report considers it will be impossible for Germany to arrive at her normal economic and political condition.

"There are some signs of the beginning of a better state of conditions in the apparent increased inclination to work and the desire for better productive results," adds the report. "There is a further movement toward improvement of German economic conditions in the overstocking of foreign markets with food and raw stuffs."

The report advises against acceptance of foreign credits by the Germans "unless the stipulations for paying back the loans are clearly prepared."

It is believed by the Chamber of Commerce that the United States is in a remarkable position for the development of its world trade, and it thinks that the Hamburg-American Line-Harriman shipping arrangement has placed Germany in a position to secure some share of the expanding business.

## Trade With South America

German commerce with the South American countries is reported to be virtually at a standstill. Mexico's policy of official control of foreign trade is condemned by the chamber as responsible for part of the slump in German business in that country, which, it says, has been taken over largely by the United States.

The effect of the American blacklist on German goods is seen in the neutral countries of South America, where, according to the report, German firms are finding it almost impossible to resume business. German prices, which are described as too high, are declared to have adversely affected trade, particularly in Colombia, where most buyers who contracted with German firms canceled their orders in favor of the Americans. The Germans had filled large orders in Colombia, but it is now reported that German business there has been completely shut down.

Trade with Guatemala also has suffered severely. In Venezuela American, English and Dutch influence is said to have grown greatly.

## Some Active Business

Rather active business has been opened with Ecuador and Peru, but there is little commerce with Chile.

Export of German iron and hardware to Argentina is developing, while Argentine shipments to Germany are restricted to foodstuffs. German steamships are sailing direct to Argentina and Uruguay.

The United States, adds the report, has improved its trade with Brazil to the detriment of British and German trade. Some industries in Brazil, protected by high tariffs, are growing rapidly. Important coffee contracts have been closed with Brazil. While there is a large inquiry by Brazil for German industrial articles, labor difficulties in Germany have prevented the Germans from meeting the demand.

Concerning China the chamber says: "One cannot speak of the reopening of regular business." Export of German machinery to Japan promised big business until the Japanese financial crisis came.

## The report regrets the destruction

of German business in the Philippines by the "forcible expropriation of German property."

## BRITISH CYCLE EXPORTS

LONDON, England—The British Empire cycle exports were reviewed recently at the sixth annual banquet of the British Cycle Manufacturers and Trades Union. In the past 10 months of 1920 the export of motor cycles totaled 18,000 compared with 14,000 in the corresponding 10 months of 1919. The value of these exports was £1,400,000 this year, compared with £600,000 in 1919. The exports of the industry as a whole, excluding tires, but including cycles and motor cycles and parts, had increased from £2,200,000 in 1913 to £6,000,000 in the present year. What British industries wanted was not so much any reduced level of prices or wages as to get through the period of uncertainty. It was not high prices but fluctuating prices that made matters difficult.

## BRAZIL-BELGIUM AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A commercial treaty between Brazil and Belgium has been completed, whereby credit amounting to \$14,250,000 is opened to the Belgian Government at the Bank of Brazil, Assistant Trade Commissioner R. M. Connell has cabled the Department of Commerce from Rio Janeiro. Belgium agrees to credit purchases to the account of Brazil at Brussels at the prevailing rate of exchange. Brazil agrees to purchase Belgian products and credit the amount to the Belgian account in Rio Janeiro.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Approximately 300,000 bushels of western wheat will be shipped from Vancouver to Great Britain this season via the Panama Canal route, according to the Calgary Grain Exchange.

## TASMANIA BUYING MACHINERY ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The Tasmanian Government has overcome the great handicap faced in placing orders in America for machinery for its hydro-electric scheme owing to the adverse rate of exchange. The state treasurer, in a statement to Parliament, said that it was not possible to obtain the high tension machinery required for the extension of the power scheme except in the United States, yet such was the adverse rate of exchange that in the case of a £100,000 contract the loss would be between £46,000 and £27,000. In order to overcome the difficulty the possibility of floating a loan in America was inquired into, but the terms were found to be prohibitive.

Finally, said the Minister, the manufacturers agreed to accept the state's bonds for the contract price of the machinery, carrying interest at 7 1/2 per cent, free of exchange, with a currency of five years, but redeemable at option at an earlier date upon short notice by the Tasmanian Government.

## DIVIDENDS

The Public Service Company of New Jersey has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable December 31.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on series A stock trust certificates of the Railroad Securities Company will be paid January 1.

The Corn Products Refining Company has declared the usual extra dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, both payable January 29, on stock of record January 3. Regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was also declared on the preferred stock, payable January 15 on stock of record January 3.

A stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent has been declared by H. Jacob & Sons, Inc. This increases the capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Hupp Motor Car Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 15.

The William Cramp Sons & Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable January 15 to stock of record December 31. This is same rate as paid three months ago, following declaration of stock dividend of 150 per cent and increase in outstanding stock from \$6,096,000 to \$15,245,000.

## BRITISH CYCLE EXPORTS

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MATCHES START FOR DAVIS CUP

United States Will Meet Australasia at Auckland, New Zealand, in Fifteenth Competition for This Famous Trophy

Year	Winner	W.	L.
1900-United States	W. L.	2	0
1901-United States	W. L.	2	0
1902-United States	W. L.	2	0
1903-United States	W. L.	2	0
1904-United States	W. L.	2	0
1905-United States	W. L.	2	0
1906-United States	W. L.	2	0
1907-United States	W. L.	2	0
1908-United States	W. L.	2	0
1909-United States	W. L.	2	0
1910-United States	W. L.	2	0
1911-United States	W. L.	2	0
1912-United States	W. L.	2	0
1913-United States	W. L.	2	0
1914-United States	W. L.	2	0
1915-United States	W. L.	2	0

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—W. T. Tilden, 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, world's singles tennis champion, and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, former champion of the United States team, will represent the United States team, and G. L. Patterson of Australia, former world's champion, and N. E. Brookes, also of Australia and former British champion, will represent Australasia in the challenge round of play for the Davis cup today.

Both the American and Australasian teams have made the most of the good weather of the past week for practice and all the players are in fine shape. Tennis critics here express themselves as much impressed with the superb driving of the Americans, particularly that of Tilden and Johnston. The relative strength of the two teams indicates a close struggle.

NEW YORK, New York.—For the fifteenth time since 1900 the Davis international lawn tennis cup will be completed for beginning today, with the United States, the home of the donor, challenging Australasia, the holder of the trophy since 1914.

The United States is represented by W. T. Tilden, 2d, world's singles champion; W. M. Johnston, former United States champion; W. M. Washburn, former intercollegiate champion, and Capt. Samuel Hardy. The defending country will probably depend upon G. L. Patterson, N. E. Brookes, with P. O'Hara Wood and R. V. Thomas as extras.

This trophy, which is emblematic of the world's team tennis championship, occupies the unique position of being the most frequently competed for international sport prize in the history of amateur athletic contests. Donated in 1900 by D. E. Davis, at that time American doubles champion with Holcombe Ward, the trophy has been battled for 14 times in the past 20 years. During this period Australasian teams have won it six times, British Isles players five times, and United States combinations three times.

Not including the preliminary rounds of the 1920 matches, 68 players representing nine nations have participated in the play for the trophy. Of this number the British Isles has used 18 and the United States 17. Australasia is third with 10 and France, Belgium and South Africa follow with five each. All told these players took part in 233 matches which went to a decision and one match resulted in a tie.

N. E. Brookes holds the individual honors, having been a member of the Australasian team in eight different years. During this period he played 44 matches, of which he won 35. A. F. Wilding, a compere of Brookes, holds second honors, for during his seven years of competition he played 37 matches, of which he won 28. J. C. Parke, the English veteran, ranks third with 23 matches and 12 victories. W. A. Larned and M. E. McLaughlin, two outstanding stars of American tennis, are tied with 20 matches each. Larned has a slightly better winning average with 13 victories to McLaughlin's 12. The latter's defeat of both Wilding and Brookes in 1914, when the Australasians were at the height of their court career, however, was undoubtedly the greatest individual feat in the annals of international tennis.

The complete record of individual players who have taken part in five or more matches up to the close of 1919 and the results of the final round in each Davis cup match since 1900 follow:

Player and country	Yrs.	W.	L.
H. R. Barrett, U. S.	7	35	8
N. E. Brookes, Australasia	8	35	8
W. J. Clothier, U. S.	2	4	1
Max Decugis, France	7	21	14
P. de Borman, Belgium	4	1	13
C. P. Dixon, B. I.	4	8	8
T. F. Doherty, B. I.	5	7	1
H. L. Doherty, B. I.	5	13	0
O. Froitzheim, Germany	3	0	8
M. Gernot, France	4	2	8
A. W. Gore, B. I.	2	2	2
A. H. Gohert, France	2	3	3
H. H. Hackett, U. S.	3	5	1
C. Kreutzler, Germany	3	2	8
A. R. F. Kinross, B. I.	1	6	2
W. A. Larned, U. S.	6	13	7
W. Lemaire, Belgium	1	2	4
B. D. Little, U. S.	3	3	5
Lowe, A. H. B. I.	4	0	6
M. E. McLaughlin, U. S.	4	12	8
T. M. Mayrogorod, B. I.	3	11	4
J. C. Parke, Canada	3	4	8
H. B. Powell, Canada	3	4	8
P. F. Schwenker, Canada	3	3	9
Holcombe Ward, U. S.	4	5	7
A. G. Watson, Belgium	2	0	8
A. F. Wilding, Australasia	7	28	9
H. C. Wright, U. S.	4	8	8

\*One match tied.

## FRENCH AND PARSONS WIN

PINEBURST, North Carolina.—Emmet French, professional, and Donald Parsons, amateur, of Youngstown, defeated J. M. Barnes and Charles Motheral, both professionals, 1 up, in a best-ball match on the championship course. French and Parsons had

a best ball of 65, Barnes and Motheral 67. French, with two putts conceded, had a 67, the best individual card. French, Barnes and Motheral had "birdie" 4s on the 537-yard seventh and "birdie" 3s on the 424-yard fourteenth.

## OPENING DAY IN TENNIS TOURNEY

United States National Indoor Championship Have Entered 21 Junior Matches and 12 Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—All of the first and most of the second rounds were completed on the first day of the United States National Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship for juniors and boys at the Seventh Regiment Armory. All the players except two were present, also seven others whose entries had arrived too late. Of these the referee, J. P. Allen, added F. T. Osgood to the junior list, and V. C. Bloom to the boys' to fill the vacancies, making 21 junior matches played, and 12 boys.

All the favorites had little trouble in progressing. Vincent Richards showing his usual form in disposing of Milton Bernstein, while C. M. Wood Jr. had a similar easy time against Paul Hicks of Yale University, and Valentine Gress. Young Louis Rouillon, still from Harvard University, though still in the boy class, also showed well.

In the Richards-Bernstein contest, after Richards had taken a love set and had a comfortable lead in the second, he eased off and Bernstein, by placing to Richards' forehand, took two games. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—First Round  
Valentine Gress defeated Jesse Sonn, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.  
C. M. Wood defeated Paul Hicks, 6-1, 6-4.

J. E. Lange defeated Chapman, 6-1, 6-4, 8-6.  
F. T. Osgood Jr. defeated D. D. Hedekin, 6-3, 6-1.  
C. E. Mathew defeated Leslie Rosenthal, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. K. Gloré defeated K. C. Fay, 4-8, 9-7, 7-5.

W. M. Adolotte defeated Arnold Bradley, 6-1, 6-1.  
John Cronin defeated Arthur Reynolds, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. B. Sheridan defeated John Pollock, 6-2, 6-4.  
Second Round  
D. B. Bradley defeated Livingston Merchant, 6-2, 6-3.  
J. J. Tucker defeated E. P. Snow, 6-1, 6-1.  
Henry Pickells defeated L. H. Rouillon, 6-2, 6-2.  
E. Kuhn, defeated C. H. Nannes, 6-3, 9-7.

Arthur Orth defeated George Case, 6-1, 6-2.  
C. M. Wood defeated Valentine Gress, 6-3, 6-2.  
A. B. Sheridan defeated J. J. Blust, 6-2, 6-2.  
O. L. Hopkins defeated P. C. McHugh, 6-1, 6-4.  
W. H. Hicks, defeated Alfred Epstein, 6-4, 6-4.

Vincent Richards defeated Morton Bernstein, 6-0, 6-2.  
Willis Gies defeated Eugene Stein, 6-8, 10-8, default.  
Parke Cummings defeated C. G. Hurd, 6-4, 6-2.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—First Round  
Paul O'Brien defeated Stanley Noble, 6-8, 6-2.  
J. C. Judge defeated Richard Dodge, 4-6, 6-8, 6-2.  
Grevel Acker defeated Howard Lesser, 6-2, 6-2.  
Alma Weissmann defeated A. G. Block, 6-3, 6-4.  
S. J. Gittler defeated Frederick Gretsche, 6-2, 6-2.

## EUROPE TO ENTER AUTOS

NEW YORK, New York.—Europe is planning her greatest invasion of the American automobile speed tracks in 1921, according to information received by the Automobile Club of America. Entry blanks have already been received by all the prominent French, British and Italian pilots for the Indianapolis 500-mile sweepstakes next Memorial Day. As the Automobile Club of France recently adopted the piston displacement of 182 cubic inches, the same as the American regulations, a larger number of French cars will be eligible to compete.

## FRESHMAN WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
GAINESVILLE, Florida.—The varsity tennis tournament at the University of Florida courts ended with a freshman as champion. The tournament brought out some good matches and created a great deal of interest. In the finals W. B. Horne '24, of St. Petersburg, won from D. B. Knight '21, of Bunnell, in straight games, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The younger player won by fast, accurate play.

## MAIL WINS AUTO RACE

BAKERSFIELD, California.—Ira Vail won from Roscoe Saries and Edward Hearn, who was advertised as "the dirt track automobile championship" Sunday when he made 100 miles over a one-mile track here in 1b. 28m. 18.3s. The world's record is held by Milton, who covered the distance at Phoenix, Arizona, on October 10 of this year in 1b. 24m. 2-5s.

## SECOND ROUND IN SWISS FOOTBALL

Etoile Club Has Won 11 Matches Out of the 22 Played With a Score of 51 Goals

SWISS FOOTBALL LEAGUE (To November 28 inclusive)			
FRENCH SWITZERLAND			
Servette	W.	D.	L.
Etoile	4	3	1
Cantonal	4	1	2
Chaux-de-Fonds	2	3	3
Geneve	2	2	7
Lausanne-Sport	1	5	2
Pontreux	1	3	3
Montreux-Sport	2	0	5

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND			
Bienne	W.	D.	L.
Young Boys	5	1	0
Young Boys	3	2	9
Nordstern	3	3	2
Berne	2	2	3
Aarau	1	2	3
Lucerne	1	1	3
Bale	0	2	2

EASTERN SWITZERLAND			
Grasshoppers	W.	D.	L.
Winterthur	5	0	13
Neumünster	3	2	9
Saint-Gall	3	2	4
Blue-Star	3	2	3
Young-Fellows	3	0	4
Zurich	1	1	3
Brühl	1	0	7

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—A recent feature in Swiss association football has been the transition from the first to the second round of the Swiss football championship. Several matches in the second round were played on November 28, although the first game in this series had been decided the previous week. In the second round results, given below, those of the first round matches are added, in parentheses, for purposes of comparison.

and, in two cases in French Switzerland, and one in Eastern Switzerland, the results are particularly interesting. In French Switzerland, Chaux-de-Fonds Football Club, who, five weeks previously had lost to their fellow townsmen of the Etoile Club, turned the tables with a decisive victory by 2 to 0, both goals being scored by Frantz. Whether this shows a falling off on the part of the one club or an advance on the part of the other must be left for future matches to prove.

The situation between these two clubs is that, out of 22 matches, Etoile has won 11, Chaux-de-Fonds has won 7, and 4 games have been drawn. Goals scored have been 51 in favor of Etoile and 37 in favor of Chaux-de-Fonds. The former, in a memorable match on October 20, 1918, obtained 11 goals at the expense of their rivals. Lausanne Sports had a big defeat to wipe out on November 28, and very nearly succeeded, as they were leading at half time by 1 to 0, the goal having been registered by Kurth. In the second half, however, Sonnex equalized for Servette, but the Geneva Club failed to gain the victory. According to the "National Zeitung" of Basle there were 4000 spectators at the Chaux-de-Fonds match, 2000 at Lausanne, and 1500 each at Montreux and Geneva. Results follow:

NOVEMBER 21	NOVEMBER 28
Lausanne Sports 3, Fribourg 2.	Geneve 3, Chaux-de-Fonds 2.

NOVEMBER 28	NOVEMBER 28
Servette 1, Lausanne Sports 1 (7 to 0).	Chaux-de-Fonds 2, Etoile 0 (0 to 0).
Cantonal 2, Geneva 1 (2 to 0).	Montreux 3, Fribourg 1.

In Central Switzerland all the matches but one were played in the first round. Old Boys, who succeeded in obtaining 5 goals at the expense of Lucerne, have the excellent record of only 4 goals against them, as compared with 15 in their favor. The leaders in this section, Bienne, have had 5 scored against them, but on the other hand have found their opponents' net on 19 occasions. The match in which these two leaders met had been looked forward to as likely to give an indication as to which was the more likely to finish the season as champion in the section. The result of 1 to 1 leaves the point as doubtful as ever. Kalt was the scorer for Old Boys in the first half, and Siegrist for Bienne in the second. The deciding match is fixed for March 6. Both the Aarau matches were played at home. Results follow:

NOVEMBER 21	NOVEMBER 28
Old Boys 5, Lucerne 0.	Nordstern 1, Aarau 0.

NOVEMBER 28	NOVEMBER 28
Bienne 1, Old Boys 1.	Berne 2, Basle 0.
Aarau 1, Lucerne 0.	Young Boys 0, Nordstern 0 (1 to 1).

In Eastern Switzerland Grasshoppers, the leaders, gained their expected victory over Brühl, the last in the table, but only by a narrow margin. The Brühl men give promise of making a much better show in the second round, and indeed it is likely that the further progress of the season will see several changes in the order of the teams in this section. At Zurich Blue Stars and St. Gall stood in exactly the same relationship as Lausanne Sport and Servette in French Switzerland, having a score of 0 to 7 in the first round. Singularly enough the draw of one all, on November 28, was also identical. The Grasshoppers had thus a firm lead of 5 points over Winterthur, their rivals. The leaders, indeed, had not lost a match, and had scored 16 goals with only 5 registered against them. Results follow:

NOVEMBER 21	NOVEMBER 28
Blue Stars 3, Young Fellows 1.	Neumünster 2, St. Gall 1 (1 to 1).
Zurich 3, Young Fellows 1.	Grasshoppers 1, Brühl 0 (3 to 0).
Blue Stars 1, St. Gall 1 (0 to 7).	

## MANY GAMES DRAWN IN ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—A full program was held in the three divisions of the English Association Football League on Monday, and as a result, Cardiff City was ousted from the leadership in the second division, being superseded by Bristol City. No change of leadership was registered in either the first or third divisions, although the top team in each case met with a slight check, as it could only draw with its opponents.

A feature of the matches was evenness of play, 10 games being drawn. In contrast to Saturday, an engagement the scoring was unusually low and the highest goal total was 4 by Preston Northend. Several of Saturday's results were reversed in the second consecutive meeting of the rival teams; one or two were repeated, and eight teams gained double victories. Results as follows:

FIRST DIVISION	
Bradford 2, Oldham 1.	Derby 1, Bradford City 1.
Middlesbrough 2, Huddersfield 0.	Liverpool 2, Chelsea 1.
Preston 4, Blackburn 2.	Sheffield United 1, Burnley 1.
Sunderland 0, Bolton 0.	Tottenham 2, Newcastle 0.
West Bromwich 2, Manchester City 2.	Aston Villa 3, Manchester United 1.
Arsenal 1, Everton 1.	

SECOND DIVISION	
Blackpool 1, Barnsley 0.	Birmingham 2, West Ham 1.
Nottingham 3, Sheffield Wednesday 0.	Rotherham 0, Notts Forest 0.
South Shields 3, Bury 0.	Bristol City 3, Port Vale 0.
Coventry 1, Cardiff 0.	Fulham 1, Leeds 0.
Stokes 1, Leicester 1.	Hull 3, Clapton 0.
Wolverhampton 2, Stockport 0.	

THIRD DIVISION	
Swansea 2, Bristol Rovers 2.	Swindon 2, Reading 0.
Southend 2, Newport 1.	Queens Park Rangers 1, Brentford 0.
Farnmouth 1, Watford 0.	Northampton 2, Gillingham 0.
Millwall 1, Merthyr 0.	Exeter 1, Plymouth 0.
Crystal Palace 3, Brighton 2.	Norwich 0, Grimsby 0.
Southampton 1, Luton 1.	

## NEW SOUTH WALES BEATS MARYLEBONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—New South Wales gained the honor of being the first team to defeat the Marylebone Cricket Club touring team on its Australian trip when it won the match here November 22 by six wickets.

There was a fine gathering of spectators out to see the last day's play. Marylebone was at bat, having ended the previous day's play with 220 runs for 7 wickets in the second innings. P. G. H. Fender and Wilfred Rhodes continued at bat, the latter making only 4 runs before being declared out, leg-before-wicket. H. Strudwick succeeded him and ran up 7 runs before being retired. H. Howell then went in to bat and after scoring 14 runs, Fender was out on a catch at coverpoint, the Marylebone Cricket Club innings ending with 250 runs for a grand total of 486 for two innings.

With 334 runs needed to win C. G. Macartney and H. L. Collins went in to bat for the home team with Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas and H. Howell bowling and the two New South Wales batsmen turned in no less than 267 runs, Macartney making 161 of them. It was splendid batting on the part of both. T. Andrews contributed 34 runs, the next best work of the innings, and the locals secured their necessary runs for the loss of only 4 wickets. The summary:

MARYLEBONE C. C.	
First Innings	Second Innings
J. B. Hobbs, c. b. Hendry, 112	a. b. Mailey, 112
A. C. Russell, b. Gregory, 8	b. Gregory, 1
Gregory, 8	c. Gregory, 1
Kellyway, 2	2. Mailey, 81
E. H. Hendren, 67	b. Mailey, 27
run out, 0	Harry Makepeace, 2
Mailey, 20	c. Hendry, 3
Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas, 5	c. Gregory, 3
Douglas, 5	c. Taylor, 11
F. E. Woolley, 11	b. Gregory, 26
Mailey, 11	b. Gregory, 26
W. H. Fender, 4	b. w. b. Kellyway, 26
C. Collins, 1	b. Kellyway, 26
not out, 54	1. Mailey, 54
H. Strudwick, 1	c. Collins, 3
Howell, 0	c. Gregory, 3
H. Howell, 0	c. Gregory, 3
Gregory, 5	not out, 0
Byes, etc. 6	Byes, etc. 13

Total	Total
250	250

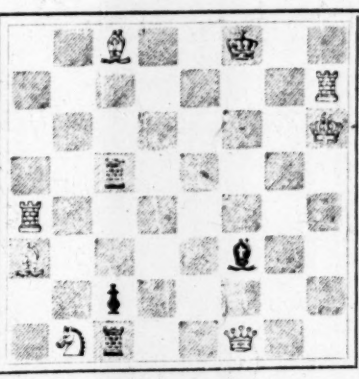
NEW SOUTH WALES	
C. G. Macartney, 161	2. b. w. b. Hearn, 161
H. L. Collins, 34	c. Russell, 16
Hearn, 18	Fender, 106
T. Andrews, 3	c. Hearn, 6
Howell, 1	c. Gregory, 24
C. Kellyway, 2	Woolley, 24
Woolley, 2	Douglas, 21
Douglas, 21	b. w. b. Hearn, 9
W. Bardsley, 0	Woolley, 9
Fender, 6	not out, 3
J. M. Gregory, 0	Fender, 46
J. M. Gregory, 46	not out, 11
J. M. Gregory, 11	c. Gregory, 11
E. Hendry, 0	Douglas, 4
Douglas, 4	W. A. Oldfield, 0
not out, 19	E. Hendry, 19
E. Hendry, 19	sell, 0
A. A. Mailey, 0	Fender, 12
Byes, etc. 13	Byes, etc. 11

Total	Total
335	335

NEVADA BEATS HAWAII	
HONOLULU, Hawaiian Territory.—	Honolulu, Hawaii defeated the University of Nevada, 14 to 0, here Sunday, in the first football game ever played between the Honolulu team and an eleven from the mainland.

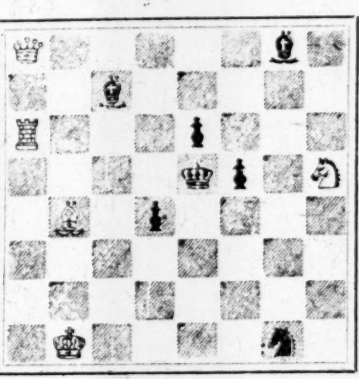
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 221  
By W. Greenwood, Sutton Mill, England  
Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor  
Black Pieces 5



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 222  
By J. C. J. Wainwright  
Black Pieces 7

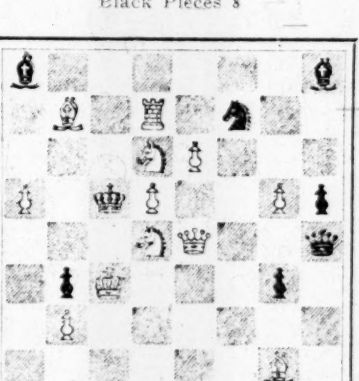


White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 219. Q-Q8 K-B4  
2. Kt-K7 K-B4  
2. Kt-K3 K-Q5  
2. Kt-K5 K-Q5  
Prob. Comp. W. A. Shinkman Q-B

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
Another example of the "Black Threat" in the evolution of the two move problem.

By A. Charlick  
Black Pieces 8



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES  
The first match of the season in the Southern Counties Championship, England, resulted in Middlesex defeating Hertfordshire 10½-6½. Score:

MIDDLESEX	HERTS
H. B. Butfield ½	F. W. Flear ½
2. P. W. Seaward 1	Sir E. T. Wigram, Bt. 0

Hertfordshire 10½-8¼. Score:	
MIDDLESEX	HERTS
I. B. Buttfield ½	F. W. Flear..... ½
P. W. Sergeant 1	Sir E. T. Wig-
	ram, Bt. .... 0
V. H. Watts 0	A. G. Fellows 1



## COOPERATIVE STORE IS PROVED SUCCESS

President of Harvard University  
Cooperative Society Urges  
Public Appreciation of Idea  
—Laws Hinder Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the cooperative idea which has been highly successful in the operation of the Harvard Cooperative Society would work out equally well with more general adoption in retail commerce was the conviction expressed by Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard University, president of the society for the past 15 years, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The chief obstacles in the way of a more widespread development of the cooperative plan in retail merchandising, he said, are a lack of public appreciation of the possibilities of co-operation and the existence of legal restrictions on cooperative endeavor.

During the fiscal year extending from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, the Harvard Cooperative Society did a total volume of business of \$874,111.48. The membership, which includes officers of the university, alumni, undergraduates, special students and members from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, practically doubled, reaching 3,775. After reductions had been made for the reserve for depreciation of inventory, building fund, employees' reserve and other items, a sum of \$40,135.67 remained available for distribution in dividends or for addition to the surplus.

Under the by-laws of the society, which was incorporated in 1903, the net profits are divided and distributed at the discretion of the board of directors. For the past year they voted to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on cash sales and 8 per cent on credit sales, disbursing approximately \$39,000 in this way. These profits go only to the participating members in the society, who, in the process, form an unincorporated association which selects the officers and board of directors of the society.

"One of the outstanding reasons for the success of the cooperative," Professor Munro said, "is that it is unhampered by the element of profit-making for one individual or small group of individuals. Its object is to make as large profits as possible through careful buying, taking advantage of discounts, efficiency, and system, and to distribute the net earnings to its members. All that the participating members ask is that the manager, the officers and directors administer the business profitably. There is no question of the profits going to these officers; and the manager, who, being highly trained, is paid accordingly, is working only to produce the best results."

"The Massachusetts law provides that the dividend from stock held in a cooperative endeavor shall be limited to 5 per cent. This is obviously an obstacle, and many similar statutes are to be found throughout the states. The legislators are often retail merchants themselves. They do not want cooperative stores and they will legislate them out of existence, if possible. The Harvard society, however, has no outstanding stock, but holds it in the treasury, from where it is voted by 10 stockholders who hold it in trust. Thus the question of small return on invested capital does not hinder the operation of the business. Furthermore, there are no notes owed by the society, and an adequate reserve for depreciation is maintained."

"We see wise, capable and busy men sitting on the boards of investment of savings banks and voting the investment of millions of dollars. For this they receive a negligible salary. There would be slight difference if the same type of men sat on the board of directors of a cooperative retail organization and administered its business with the same care and efficiency. The public does not fully appreciate what can be done through cooperative merchandising, and the chief obstacle to their understanding has been restriction of the experiment by law."

Professor Munro explained that the cooperative society does the purchasing for the university, thus being able to supply needs at cost plus overhead expense. Having an available and fluid reserve, the society is able to take advantage of cash and quick payment discounts, realizing a large annual saving in this way. Professor Munro said that he had found a remarkable growth in the cooperative retail store movement in England and Scotland, where success has been marked. In the Harvard organization, he declared, lies at least the idea, if not the model, for wider cooperative development.

## CHURCH COUNCIL OPPOSES OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Characterizing the open shop as often in reality a closed shop, closed against members of Labor unions, the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has issued a statement condemning the agitation for an open shop. The statement asserts that relations between employers and workers throughout the United States are seriously affected by this campaign. It also states that a widespread impression exists that the campaign is inspired in many quarters by antagonism to union labor. It charges that employers who compel applicants for work to sign contracts pledging themselves not to affiliate with unions, and who refuse union men employment or discharge them merely on the ground of union membership, are guilty of using co-

erceive measures and of violating the fundamental ideal of an open shop. Such action, it is claimed, is as unfair and inimical to economic freedom and to the interest of society as is the corresponding coercion exercised by Labor bodies in behalf of the closed shop. The commission urges that employers scrutinize carefully any movement likely to result in denying workers such affiliation as they believe will safeguard their interests and promote their welfare, and in precipitating disastrous industrial conflicts at a time when the country needs good will and cooperation between employers and employees.

## AMERICANS SEEK TO PROTECT DYES

Action by Great Britain in Providing a Licensing System to Prevent German Imports May Be Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—News that the House of Commons has passed a license bill protecting the dyestuffs industry of Great Britain from German aggression has been received with keen interest by manufacturing chemists here who say they have had to face the same crisis as that which threatened the British industry. The American Chemical Society, which received news of the British action by cable this week, believes that it will have an important influence on similar legislation now before Congress. As a result of a legal decision more than a year ago removing the ban against importations of dyestuffs, it is said that German dyes valued at \$22,000,000 had been imported into Great Britain since the armistice and are now stored at Liverpool, bringing the British dye industry practically to a standstill.

Relief Measure Proposed  
Manufacturing chemists who have had to face the same crisis as that which threatened the British dye industry, are looking forward to the speedy enactment of the Longworth bill, which is in essentially the same position before Congress as was the British dyestuff measure. Introduced by Nicholas Longworth (R), Representative from Ohio, the bill provides that importation of dyes shall be confined to such as are not made in this country "in adequate quantity, of good quality, and at reasonable prices."

It was at first proposed to administer the law through a joint commission of producers and consumers, but the measure was subsequently modified by placing that task upon the Tariff Commission. In September, 1919, it passed the House of Representatives in this form. After conferences with the Tariff Commission it was deemed best by the Senate Finance Committee merely to publish a list of dyes which might be imported, and thereby avoid inconvenience to the consumer. In order to gain full non-partisan support of the measure, the Senate committee reduced the higher tariff rates of the bill to those now in effect. As amended, the bill is a partial embargo. In this form it was favorably recommended to the Senate.

American Industry Handicapped  
According to the American Chemical Society, passage of the bill would be of great aid to the industry, the development of which has been crippled by the uncertainty of legislation, as large quantities of German dyes are now coming on the American market. The situation also is becoming more serious because of the unification of the German dye interests and the formation of a special organization in Germany for the exploitation of nitrogenous products, notably nitrate of soda, used in dye manufacture and other nitrogenous compounds used in fertilizer, and therefore of importance in food production. Although American dye makers have invested \$100,000,000 in laboratory plants and apparatus, exclusive of capitalization, they regard themselves in grave danger of being overwhelmed by unfair German competition unless prompt action is taken by Congress.

The industry as a whole is now able to meet 85 per cent of the needs of the United States. The remaining 15 per cent includes special elaborate dyes, manufacture of which can be developed as the domestic industry grows. If adequate legislation is not passed, much of the large sum already invested in plants, in the opinion of leading chemists, will be lost. More important, however, than the commercial aspect, is the fact that a self-contained and independent chemical industry is a strong weapon of national defense. Even if Germany were deprived of all arms, she would still retain in her dye factories a powerful means of aggression.

## HONORS FOR MR. COLBY AT MONTEVIDEO

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Preparations were made yesterday for the cruiser Uruguay to leave port to meet the United States battleship Florida, which is bringing Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State, to this city from Rio Janeiro. Among those who had planned to go on board the Buero, Robert Emmett Jeffery, United States Minister, and Oliver B. Harriman, secretary of the legation. Upon meeting the Florida, the official party will board the American warship and Mr. Colby will be invited to transfer to the Uruguayan cruiser. He is due to land here today, and will be received with military honors. At the Government House he will be given an audience by President Brum, members of his Cabinet and other officials. An official banquet will be given to-night by Foreign Minister Buero in honor of the visitors.

## STUDENT INTEREST IN PROHIBITION

Ten National Students' Anti-Alcohol Organizations—Europe Watching Progress of the Dry Movement in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—How prohibition sentiment is growing among the college and university students of the world was related to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Harry S. Warner, educational secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, who has just returned from Europe, where he attended an international student anti-alcohol conference in Stockholm.

Delegates from eight countries planned to hold a world student anti-alcohol conference in Lausanne next September, at which the United States and practically all the central and western European countries will be represented. Mr. Warner said that there was a vital appeal from all European countries that the United States shall make good what Europe considers its experiment in prohibition and shall be able to furnish in the near future an authentic and comprehensive summary of the facts, showing the economic, industrial and social advantages of freedom from alcohol.

"If the United States," said Mr. Warner, "becomes in fact an alcohol-free nation within the next few years, this will have an overwhelming influence on the affairs of the whole world."

Features of European Situation  
Two features of the European student situation impressed Mr. Warner: one was the degree in which the anti-alcohol movement was already organized and its growth since the war, especially in the northern nations; the other was the degree in which university men, students and graduates alike, form the traditional background for university drinking customs.

The growth of the anti-alcohol sentiment was more gratifying because it was accomplished in face of the drinking traditions in student life, which in some countries were almost overwhelming, so that the prohibition element is in the minority.

Significant, too, was the keen interest with which students and graduates were watching what they called the experiment in the United States. They had heard of it only remotely, sometimes through channels not fair to the one side or the other, and they were now asking whether a great nation actually could banish the alcoholic custom.

Economic Benefits  
They were much impressed by the economic and industrial benefits apparent from prohibition as thus far demonstrated in the United States and they were desirous of obtaining reliable information on the extent of these benefits.

Since the war a students' anti-alcohol society had been organized in France, where one might expect it. There was the beginning of an organization in Belgium, expressing the desire to study the place of alcohol in the social and economic life of the nation. In France the study includes the desire to find a substitute for the wine industry, with a new market for the grape industry.

In Holland the anti-alcohol organization was two years old; this was active among students not quite of university grade and had already grown to 25 local societies and about 800 members. The society, organized three years ago among normal schools, had about 1200 members.

University interest in the movement was keen in Copenhagen. Sweden would have a plebiscite on the liquor question within two years, and the students' society there, organized at least 12 years ago, would play an important part in the dry campaign.

Even in Finland the societies were rather strong, in face of the strongest of anti-prohibition sentiment among the university and educated classes. Interest in England was growing, University professors were emphasizing the necessity of watching the impetus toward greater influence in world markets which prohibition might give the United States.

## Educational Work

The British student, though usually not caring for prohibition, as such, was keenly interested in the advantage the United States might gain from it economically. A recent debate on the subject at Cambridge had developed a vote of the audience, which lacked only eight votes of being dry. About a year ago similar debates at Oxford and Cambridge had developed votes that were two-thirds wet.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association in the United States had been active for 20 years and had been composed of as many as 275 societies. It has trained many college men to take part in state dry campaigns and as many as 1000 in one Ohio campaign. But its chief work was educational, and it was now co-operating with similar organizations throughout the world.

There are now at least 10 national students' anti-alcohol organizations with a membership of 25,000, including the three organizations in the United States. The other two in this country were the Chinese Students Prohibition League and the Latin League Against Alcohol. The latter, the most recently organized society, represented Central American, South American and southern European students, the significance of the organization being that its members plan to

return to their home lands and remain there, continuing the anti-alcoholic work.

## Anti-Saloon League Denial

Official Says It Does Not Oppose Civil Service Rules for Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—The statement made by the National Civil Service Reform League that the Anti-Saloon League is opposed to the application of civil service rules to prohibition agents, is not correct, according to William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. "The league refused to jeopardize the passage of the law, in the first place, in order to put in a civil service provision. As a member of the national executive committee, I happen to know that the matter was brought up at a meeting in Washington less than two weeks ago, and it was agreed that the league would approve the civil service measure, provided its sponsors would make such reasonable amendment as to prevent a situation that the league knows would block enforcement and defeat the purpose of the measure. The league believes in anything that will insure safe tenure of office free from partisan complications, for all honest, efficient enforcement agents."

## NEW ENGLAND MAY HAVE CROP REPORTS

Agent of United States Department of Agriculture Promoting Plan for Better Marketing of the Products of the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A cooperative plan of crop reporting for entire New England, is being urged by V. A. Sanders, New England field agent of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. It is announced that half the expense will be borne by the federal government if the various states will appropriate the other half.

Reliable crop reports are held to be absolutely essential to successful marketing of agricultural products and as the farms of New England are dependent for a market to some extent on outside territory, the values of these reports is said to be greater than in areas where they have been already in profitable use.

"Clearly these reports must be both timely and substantially accurate so that they may be accepted with confidence," says Mr. Sanders. "With a view to improving and extending its reports to important subjects of agriculture not now covered, the United States Department of Agriculture asks the six New England states to join forces with it in establishing a cooperative crop reporting service for all New England."

The chief argument for having the six states act together are that their combined area is about equal to that of an average sized state; that the commercial crops grown here come from several of the states and find their markets throughout all six; that crop reports and statistics covering only part of the states would have very limited usefulness; that a service covering all six will cost very much less than six independent services; and that the six states together form the smallest efficient crop reporting unit.

"The United States department offers to pay half the cost if the six states together will pay the balance. This makes the cost to any one state quite small. Each year there would be issued a summary of each state's agriculture by counties, and ready for distribution by the close of the current year."

"At a recent meeting of the commissioners, it was estimated that the service could be put into effect the first year for \$10,000. The commissioners recommended action by all six states in asking authority from their respective legislatures at the coming sessions for this cooperative work; and an appropriation of \$1000 in each state, Maine already has this authority, and has taken the action suggested."

"The proposition is now being considered in all six states with excellent prospects for favorable action. It is receiving cordial support from the agricultural departments, farmers, their associations, farm bureau, dealers and the press. Any service of this kind that makes the distribution of farm products more economical and prompt promotes the welfare of all."

## POLISH ATTITUDE TO ATTACK ON JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Poland has taken steps to punish those guilty of violence against the personal property of Jews, and is endeavoring to prevent any excesses against the Jews, according to Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States.

At a conference here, called on his invitation, and participated in by the Minister and the representatives of the Provisional American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee, he received resolutions adopted at Jewish meetings calling attention to persecution of Jews in Poland, and said:

"For nearly two years, owing to the war with Soviet Russia, an abnormal state of affairs has obtained in Poland, and such things as those of which these gentlemen complain were held by the government in deepest reprobation. Now that peace has come to Poland

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## CATTLEMEN OF THE WEST ASK INQUIRY

Packers and Palmer Policy Are Criticized—Retailers of Meat Blamed for High Prices—Tariff Measure Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah**—Stockgrowers representative of the cattlemen's associations of 12 western states, at a convention held here, passed resolutions calling upon A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, to institute an inquiry aimed to expose the methods between packers and meat retailers. It was alleged by the speakers who sponsored the resolutions that an alliance existed between packers and butchers, which was responsible for the high cost of meat.

The stockgrowers attending the convention were members of the United Stockgrowers Association. They decided that the organization's name should be changed to the Range Stockgrowers Convention. R. C. Turrittin and Vernon Metcalf, both of Nevada, were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the convention for the coming year.

### Palmer Policy Attacked

The resolutions calling for an inquiry into the methods of business existing between the packers and the butchers followed a discussion in which many of the stockgrowers denounced Mr. Palmer for his alleged failure to prosecute meat profiteers. George H. Russell, president of the Crook County (Oregon) Live Stock Feeding and Marketing Association, led in the attack.

"It is the prices charged by the retailer that is the cause alike of consumer and producer," declared Mr. Russell. "The solution of the whole question confronting the meat situation in this country lies with Mr. Palmer, and he refuses to make a move toward solving it by prosecuting the profiteering butchers."

Several arguments were advanced as to the reason for meat prices remaining high to the consumer, but the consensus of opinion was that the retailer was to blame in seeking to make excess profits.

Other resolutions passed by the United Stockgrowers Association prior to the decision to change the name to the Range Stockgrowers Convention, included one favoring an immediate embargo on wool and wool products and the levying of an import duty sufficient to equalize the cost of production in this country with that of exporting countries, plus a compensatory duty offsetting any difference in exchange rates.

### Tariff on Meat Animals

It was voted to call upon Congress to enact a permanent tariff on meat animals big enough to enable the American producers to sell on an equality with foreign exporters, together with a compensatory tariff to offset differences in exchange rates. An immediate embargo on meat imports to be operative until the tariff law was passed, was included in the last resolution.

The meeting urged the devising of plans whereby the seasonable surplus supply of cattle from the various western states may be gauged and ways and means adopted for preventing the glutting of markets with such surplus. A resolution was also adopted calling for the enactment of legislation to prevent alleged practices of stockyards in quoting higher prices for cattle than were actually paid.

Meatless and wheatless days came in for condemnation by the cattlemen, it being the generally expressed opinion that they had much to do with the lesser consumption of meat, even since the war. It was proposed that the Department of Agriculture be asked to conduct a campaign for more meat eating.

## FARMERS' PROFITS COME FROM POULTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota**—The effects of the great reduction in the price of grain and some other farm products is illustrated by an instance which came under the observation of Fred C. Sherman, of Sioux Falls, while recently at Westinghouse Springs, situated in the central part of South Dakota, in a rich agricultural district.

A farmer drove into Westinghouse Springs with a load of oats. He also brought in a case of eggs. The oats he sold for \$16 and the eggs for \$18. "This set me thinking," said Mr. Sherman, "that there must be something wrong when a case of eggs will bring more than a wagon load of oats. Talking with others, I found that farmers this year are making nothing from their grain. The only real income that the farmers have at the present time is from poultry, eggs and butter."

## AMERICAN INDIAN MUSEUM AID ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**ST. LOUIS, Missouri**—Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis asked the Society of the American Indians, recently in session here, to aid in the establishment of a museum in this territory where a comprehensive series of relics of the race may be assembled. He pointed out that primitive man in North America did not advance beyond the stone age, but that in this immediate section he reached a high degree of skill. Two sources of information were outlined: the intentional or pur-

poseful records, pictographs, mounds and traditions and the products of human handicraft still in existence. Dr. Whelpley stated that civilization and cultivation are rapidly erasing the mounds and the traces of Indian trails, and that if information is not quickly collected, the persons now living who may supply missing gaps in the story will have gone.

## THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**"You Never Can Tell" Revived**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

**"You Never Can Tell,"** by George Bernard Shaw, revived at the Garrick Theater, London.

**LONDON, England**—Since the time of its first production by the Stage Society on that historic occasion when London theater opened its doors for the first time to a Sunday audience, while the police waited through the performance to arrest its promoters on the slightest sign of any breach of the law, much water has run under the mill, and "You Never Can Tell" has aged with the rest of the world.

The play at its first performance had a wonderful cast—a fact the importance of which must not be underrated. A band of enthusiasts who had the welfare of the stage at heart gave their services and the cast numbered some of the finest talent of the day. No one who saw James Welch as William will ever forget him. His burst of tears in the last act was rendered with such perfect art that the house came down with round after round of applause. Louis Calvert in the present rendering plays the part round the phrase "Very pleasant, sir," but scarcely creates the living man as Welch did. He speaks with a reiterated emphasis, which gives away the fact that he is delivering words he has learned by heart.

This, indeed, is a fault committed by the whole company with the exception of the two young men, Francis Lister as Valentine, and Dennis Blake-lock as Phillip, who speaks naturally and easily, realizing that their witty speeches need no underlining. They have the right tone for Shaw, whose extravagant writing will not bear any conscious attempt at effect from the actors. Unfortunately both Lady Tree and Leonard Shepherd, as the parents, play for effect the whole time, while Nadine March as Dolly looks to the audience after every one of her more important sallies. The result is laborious. When ladled out in this accented manner, Shaw's wit becomes a bore. Nor do the characters of Mrs. Clanedon, Crampton, and Dolly, as they are now presented, do their author justice. Viola Tree's Gloria is scarcely fair to criticize. This part was always the weakness of the play, and it has now become old-fashioned. Valentine's scenes with Gloria jar. It must be confessed that this particular play has not worn well.

### Theatrical Notes

The recent visit of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company to Cambridge, England, has brought to notice the shortage of theaters in that university town. It has only one small public theater, and all the seats for the entire week of operetta were bought within a few hours of the opening of the box office. The great demand for seats had been expected by several colleges, which sent representatives to stand in the queue from 5:30 a. m., though the box office did not open till 10 a. m. These men were relieved every half hour, and when the sale of tickets commenced the entire accommodation for the week went to the first 20 or so in the queue, who bought for all their friends. The demand for Gilbert and Sullivan is, of course, quite exceptional; there is nothing that appeals more to an undergraduate audience. This visit of the D'Oyly Carte Company has given impetus to the movement for a university theater. For nearly a year now the various artistic and dramatic societies have been considering the formation of a League of Arts in Cambridge. This league would be a center for all artistic and dramatic effort, and one of its first tasks would be to consider the possibility of building a university theater. The Amateur Dramatic Club (A. D. C.) has its own theater at present, but this is really too small and cannot meet the demands of an enlarged university.

## SOUTH DAKOTA'S BONUS TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota**—That the State of South Dakota will be able to pay bonuses aggregating about \$2,000,000 to South Dakota soldiers who served their country during the world war, without the taxpayers being seriously burdened, is the belief of W. H. McMaster, Governor-elect of South Dakota. At the election held November 2 a majority of the voters declared themselves in favor of the bonus being paid by the State. It will be at the rate of \$15 per month for each month of service by the individual soldier.

### BRIDGE AT BISMARCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BISMARCK, North Dakota**—The federal government, the State and two counties are joining in the building of a \$1,500,000 bridge across the Missouri River at this point as a part of the general development of western North Dakota and the improvement of the national parks transcontinental highway.

### HEDGE FENCES DISAPPEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BLOOMINGTON, Illinois**—Hedge fences are rapidly becoming extinct in Illinois. The high growth forces constant expense to land owners in maintenance and there is also obstruction to the view of approaching cars at junction points. The modern farmer is substituting wire attached to posts of concrete or steel.

## FARMERS' STRIKE IS APPREHENDED

Agriculturists May Have to Leave Farms, Says Southern Senator, Because They Can No Longer Find a Proper Living There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

**COLUMBIA, South Carolina**—"Unless conditions are materially altered, the American farmer will be forced to strike. He will not strike for the mere sake of striking, and he will not strike en masse, but it will amount to a strike of farming. He will be obliged to stop furnishing the necessities of life, for the reason that there will no longer be a living left for him on the farm."

Such is the assertion of Ellison D. Smith (D.), United States Senator from South Carolina, in a specially prepared statement, in which he complains on the refusal of the Federal Reserve Board to grant to the farmers of the nation the larger credits for which they recently asked.

"The farmer does not wish to strike," Senator Smith continues. "He does not want to quit his lifetime work, but he will have to do it unless the world grows different for him. When I say the farmer will strike, I do not mean that agriculture will absolutely cease. That would be absurd. A few men here and there will go on planting. But production will be cut disastrously, because the average American farmer will leave the farm, just as he has been doing and as he is doing today. He will say to his wife and daughters: 'Here, I must go to the factory and get work by the day, so that I will know the wage will come in.' He will flock to the cities. Now many persons comprehend what this will mean. It is the simultaneous lessening of production and increase of consumption. Each time a farmer packs up his household goods and goes to the city, there is one less man producing food for the world, and, at the same time, one more mouth to feed."

"The farmer's cost of living has leaped upward along with the cost of living which the millionaire pays in 1920. The percentage is the same, matter what the income. I cannot stress too strongly that the United States has entered entirely upon a different living plane, of which the farmer is a part. More money is called for now than ever before. It is not the cost of high living, but the high cost of living. The war precipitated this condition, which was rapidly coming, anyway. More money must go to the farmer if he is to keep on farming. He must have an adequate price for his crop. Although absolutely incomparable with the vast profits reaped by the manufacturers, the farmer has enjoyed some comparative prosperity during the war—experienced a condition a little better than he struggled through so many years. With him, the decision is now made, and he will never return to the class whose earnings are just sufficient to purchase rude, hard food and indifferent clothes."

## LAND IN MONTANA UNDER IRRIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**HELENA, Montana**—There are now 2,136,974 acres of land under irrigation in Montana, according to a survey just completed by engineers of the state Irrigation Commission, which was created at a special session of the legislative assembly in 1919. The survey shows \$85,543 acres of projects under way or in process of formation, and 2,226,000 acres of irrigable land without water or immediate prospect of getting it.

This makes a maximum of 5,248,517 acres that can be irrigated out of the State's total of 92,000,000 acres. One-third of the land in the State is classified in the survey as agricultural land, the greater part, of course, being non-irrigated or "dry" land. The remaining two-thirds of the State are classified as forest or grazing areas.

## BETTER WAGE ASKED FOR CLERGYMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**TRENTON, New Jersey**—A wage for the clergyman which will enable him to live and maintain his family at least as well as if he were engaged in everyday business must be provided by the Methodist Episcopal body to meet a grave shortage of ministers, the Board of Methodist Bishops declared at a conference held at Atlantic City. The board of bishops also promulgated an address, to go at once to the millions of the laity, calling for the raising of the balance of the \$108,000,000 centenary fund, during the ensuing four years. Reports showed that \$15,500,000 of the fund for missionary benevolence has been collected in the last 12 months.

## RURAL DEMAND FOR GOOD SCHOOL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**TOPEKA, Kansas**—The little red schoolhouse has served its time and must give way to a thoroughly modern school building and equipment, in the belief of Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural College. Dr. Jardine has placed the little box type of country school in the same class as the old-fashioned cradle for harvesting wheat.

"One of the chief causes found by our investigators for farmers moving to the cities is to obtain better school facilities for their children," said Dr. Jardine. "There is no real reason

why there should not be as good school plants in the country as in the cities. This means the consolidation of the country districts into real graded schools and high schools. The little red schoolhouse is entirely out of date now. The new school system must be based upon the social and economic needs of the farm and the farm home."

## MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**SAN FRANCISCO, California**—The music section of the San Francisco Library came into the public eye when in March last the Margaret Anglin Company found there the Tschalkowsky music for which they had searched the libraries of the United States in vain. Built up largely by bequests, this music room is tinged with the atmosphere of the romantic fifties, when \$900 in gold dust was bid for a first choice of seats at a Kate Hayes concert, and Platt's Hall on Montgomery street was crowded to hear music, much of which is now on the shelves of the San Francisco Library in the scores of the prized Herold collection of orchestral music, a gift from the sons of Rudolph Herold.

Rudolph Herold was not only the first symphony conductor, but the pioneer of music in San Francisco. He came to the city as accompanist to Katherine Hayes in 1852, under the management of P. T. Barnum. Herold stayed in San Francisco, and founded the Philharmonic, the first vocal and instrumental organization, in 1854. One looks with curious delight at the scores through which the indomitable conductor so patiently, so perseveringly laid the foundation that Fritz School was to work from in 1894, but which was not to really mature until the day of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra Society with Henry Hadley, and finally with Alfred Hertz. The worn sheets of the overture to "William Tell" carry one back to that memorable concert of February 17, 1894, which "Alta California" described as "Grand vocal and instrumental matinee—in Platt's New Music Hall. Overture to 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' Nicolai. Overture to 'William Tell.' Rossini."

It was not so very long ago that the music room of the San Francisco Library was founded with a few opera scores. These were the gift of Madame Emilia Tojetti, who in 1902 presented the city's need so clearly to the trustees of the library, that they voted \$200 to establish the department. In 1906, the volumes, which then numbered only about 100, were destroyed in the San Francisco fire.

The first great contribution after the fire was that of the Boston Music Company. This branch of G. Schirmer's New York house discontinued its circulating library in 1909, and through the efforts of Julius Rehn Waybur of the extension division of the University of California, gave its entire collection, including over 400 volumes and thousands of sheets of music to the San Francisco Library. A rare and valuable collection is the San Sebastian library, given by L. S. Cebrían. This comprises some 700 volumes, including such works as the "Abulensis Opera Omnia" of Thomas Ludovici Victoria, ex antiquissimis risdenis rarissimis, hactenus cognitae editionibus in unum collectae.

The latest bequest to the library is the Lissner collection of some 700 volumes of the literature of music. Louis Lissner settled in San Francisco in 1879. In 1880, he became dean and professor of music in Mills College. Many other bequests, most significant of which is the rare collection of violoncello music, give the San Francisco library something of the atmosphere of a museum.

So far as is known, the only copy in a public library in the United States of Tschalkowsky's "Die Jungfrau von Orleans" is owned by the San Francisco Library. The Margaret Anglin Company found there after they had tried the Russian Ballet libraries in Boston and New York, and every source they could think of. This long sought work was borrowed from the library by William Parsons, musical director for the Anglin Company. From it Albert Elkus made the score for the musical setting of "The Trial of Joan of Arc," which was produced in San Francisco April 12, 1920, for the first time in English.

### Boston Notes

The Boston Musical Association will open its second season with a concert in Jordan Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, on January 19. Four concerts in all will be given this season, the other three taking place on February 16, March 23, and April 27. Among the works which have been heard little or not at all in Boston are the following: For string orchestra: fuzze, Bach; adagio, Leken; suite, Frank Bridge. For small orchestra: "Le festin d'Araignée," Albert Roussel; ballet, Gluck; suite, Malipiero. Full orchestra: "Esquisses Caucasiennes," Ippolitow-Iwanow; "Impressioni Romanesque" (Mss.), V. Davico; "Alborada del Gracioso" (Mss.), Ravel; fantasia, Ropartz. Works for chorus and orchestra by Florent Schmitt, Frank, and Neymark, will be performed. In the field of chamber music will figure compositions by Turina, Holbrooke, Pizzetti, and Granville Bantock. Solos with orchestra or combinations of a few instruments by Padewski, Casado, Bordes, Debussy, Rameau, Delage, Cyril Scott, Respighi, Gretchaninoff, and Bruneau, will be heard. Among the American compositions to be selected from for performance by the music committee, composed of Messrs. E. B. Hill, Richard Platt, Stuart Mason and Georges Longy, are works by Warren Street Smith, Bennett, Fairchild, Heilman and D. G. Mason. An important innovation is the decision of the association to invite to appear with it as soloist the winner of the Mason & Hamlin piano prize. Other soloists will be

## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

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**HANOVER TRUST COMPANY**  
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On August 11, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the HANOVER TRUST COMPANY and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.  
All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims a CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM will be issued for each claim allowed. JOSEPH C. ALLEN, Commissioner of Banks, in possession of the Hanover Trust Company Under Chapter 286, Acts of 1910.  
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Eva Gauthier, mezzo; Heinrich Gehard, pianist; Socrates Barozzi, violinist—these having been invited to assist, and from the present membership of the association itself, Christiana Caya, soprano; Sergei Adamsky, tenor; Charlotte Peege, contralto; Stanley Trussell, baritone; Miss Marion Carter, Miss Susan E. Williams, Miss Elizabeth Seidhoff, Guy Maier, pianists; Carmela Ippolito, violinist and Mildred Ridley, cellist. In addition, as a feature of exceptional interest, the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Archibald Davidson, director, will assist in the performance of Florent Schmitt's "Chant de Guerre" for tenor solo, male chorus and orchestra.

**JAIL AND FINE FOR LIQUOR SELLER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Sentence of one year in jail and a fine of \$1000 has been imposed by United States Judge K. M. Landis on John Galligan, the first saloon keeper here to face contempt proceedings for selling liquor in defiance of a federal injunction. This sentence is the heaviest provided under the Volstead act. Less than a month ago the owner of the saloon was restrained by federal injunction from selling liquor, an order which would also prohibit him from disposing of the business or fixtures. Just before the place was raided last Saturday, when it was found that liquor was still being sold there, Mr. Galligan announced the sale of the business to his bartender.

**ROAD MAINTENANCE BY PATROL INDORSED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Highway maintenance by the patrol system was indorsed at the recent executive committee session of the Illinois Agricultural Association at headquarters in this city. This means said a statement, that 105,000 organized farmers in Illinois are asking for an adequate mileage of market roads, covering the state aid and bond issue road systems, to be maintained by the State.

**HAWAII GETS CHINESE TEACHER**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
**HONOLULU, Hawaii**—Dr. Tienmu Whang, who holds the degree of doctor of letters and who has occupied a number of positions under the Republic of China, is on his way to Honolulu to join the faculty of the University of Hawaii. He will teach the Chinese language as well as Chinese literature, and possibly Chinese history.

**OHIO GETS PUBLIC PARK**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
**CINCINNATI, Ohio**—By 15 quit-claim deeds filed here, the six-acre tract at North Bend, Ohio, containing the tomb of General William Henry Harrison, hero of the battle of Tippecanoe and ninth President of the United States, has passed into the possession of the State of Ohio as a public park.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## JAMES K. HACKETT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The rôle of Macbeth, by the common consent of the critics, presents more stumbling-blocks to its interpreter than does any other part in Shakespeare. Less physically exacting in execution than Othello, it is more difficult to personate, because the character is far subtler and much less sympathetic than that of the Moor. Many actors have fallen short in it, including Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who was unable, as the highland chief, to repeat the great success that he had deservedly won as Hamlet.

The more remarkable, therefore, is Mr. Hackett's experience at the Aldwych, when, at his first appearance upon an English stage, he won, by sheer merit, in such a part a reception as warm—old Londoners are agreed, as ever was accorded a stage visitor to Britain's shores.

At his comfortable flat in Mayfair, Mr. Hackett chatted with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was at once conscious that the actor brings into private life that respectful dignity of manner so impressive in his stage work.

"The stage tradition of my family," said Mr. Hackett, "and its connection with the English theater, goes back nearly a century. My father, James Henry Hackett, born in New York City, in 1800, gained an early reputation as an impersonator of other actors. His first great success in London was 'Rip Van Winkle' in 1833, afterward acquired by Joseph Jefferson, which play he dramatized in collaboration with Bayle Bernard. In 1827 he came to England and played at Covent Garden. I have here his own letter to his mother the day after his first London appearance, describing his success, and telling how the house enjoyed, in particular, his imitations of Keane and Macready." The actor read from the faded manuscript, and continued:

"Hackett père, when he played 'Richard III,' frankly imitated Keane—a fine tour-de-force; but his best Shakespearean work was in Falstaff—both in 'Henry IV' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' This character he played for 47 years and made him the acknowledged Falstaff of all time."

"Then you learned early to love your Shakespeare, Mr. Hackett?"

"I did, indeed. I was almost brought up on Macbeth. I pondered over the play for years, and have volumes of notes that I have made upon it, at one time and another; yet if you were to ask me to-day what I know about the part, I should say, 'Not much, so vast it is, and so many are its phases.'"

"Yet you succeeded where others had failed."

"I succeeded beyond all my expectations; more than I knew at the time. So absorbed was I in my work, on that first night, that I scarcely heard the cheering. Standing before the curtain I was conscious of moving spangles of black and white, that, I learned afterward, were men's hats and handkerchiefs and programs being waved. Then, when I turned back to the stage, all the organization, led by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, applauded and cheered me. I felt almost as though I were in a dream, living again, in the past of a century ago, when Macready, Keane, and my father were here, in the days of that letter I read to you."

"One felt how reverently the son carried the torch of tradition handed to him by his father. That consciousness of sympathy with the past was present in the mind of more than one critic upon that first night of Mr. Hackett's Macbeth."

"Have you played other Shakespearean parts, and shall we see any of them?"

"I have played Othello in the United States; but I prefer Macbeth, because it touches life at so many more points than does Othello, and is consequently more interesting. President Lincoln in a letter to my father regarding Shakespearean plays, in 1863, says, 'I think none equal Macbeth. It is wonderful.' President Roosevelt held the same opinion. He wrote me in 1916, 'I already know of that letter of Lincoln to your father. However different I may be from Lincoln in other respects, I resemble him in the fact that Macbeth is my favorite play.'"

"As for my other Shakespearean performances, I have played Mercutio, about the year 1902, in an all-star production of 'Romeo and Juliet,' at New York, under Charles Frohman; and I have appeared, at various times, as Orlando, Orsino, Touchstone, Romeo, Iago and others."

"And here in London, Mr. Hackett?"

"Here in London I may possibly do Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and outside Shakespeare I have ready W. D. Howells' comedy of American character, 'The Rise of Silas Lapham.' It is a humorous part, and will contrast well, I hope, with Macbeth. If need be, I may put on also a new play by Douglas Murray, in which I undertake a dual rôle."

"I have been invited to play Macbeth at the Elysée Palace Theater in Paris. My father played twice in the French capital, and it would be pleasant, if only for sentimental reasons, to take repertory over there, as the Guitrys did here; but my future plans are unsettled."

there is more in his coming than a solely artistic value.

The American Embassy, it is stated, make no secret of their pleasure at his success. They regard him, in some sort—as Brions did Sir Henry Irving in days gone by—as informal ambassador of good will and harmony between the two great English-speaking races, who descend both from Shakespeare's England.

## "KÖNIGSMARK" IS STAGED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Everybody in France who reads novels knows the history of "Königsmark," but popular as the work of Mr. Peter Benoit is, it was doubtful if it would succeed upon the stage. It is always a dangerous experiment to attempt to translate in terms of the theater that which has obtained favor between the covers of a book. Mr. Gémier, the actor-manager, it was, who saw an opportunity in this romance for the creation of a successful piece to be placed on the boards of the Théâtre Antoine.

Briefly told, the story concerns a young Frenchman, a teacher, who finds himself in the German castle of Königsmark. He has an affection for the confidante of the Grand Duchess, but is betrayed by her when he discovers that the first husband of the Grand Duchess had been assassinated and buried in the castle in precisely the same spot where had been enacted a seventeenth century Königsmark drama of the same kind. The Grand Duke is about to take stern measures to secure his silence when rumors of the coming war reach the castle. The young Frenchman is only saved by the intervention of the Grand Duchess, who hurries him over the frontier just in time.

The romances of Mr. Benoit are certainly full of adventure and are exceedingly well written. He contrives to produce a certain romantic atmosphere and his popularity is not surprising. On the whole it is deserved, although he has been brought to the forefront by the great literary controversy that recently raged about another of his books "L'Atlantide." He was accused quite unwarrantably of having plagiarized Sir Rider Haggard's "She." Sweet are the uses of adversity—and of advertisement. If Mr. Benoit grew angry at this ungrounded charge, he has since had good reason to be grateful for it. Many people began to read all he had written. That an enterprising theater manager would desire to dramatize his stories was inevitable.

The playwright in this instance is Benno Vigny. The adaptation of "Königsmark" is not badly done although it must be confessed that the canvas of the book is too large to make an effective play. Too many explanations are needed, too much preparation for the action is required. And again, the Germans who are introduced upon the scene are caricatured too broadly. There is much that is ridiculous as well as odious in German militarism, but it is exaggerating to the point of irritation to make the German characters accompany each word with a mechanical salute and a clicking of the heels. These kind of effects are too easy and in the end ineffective.

"Königsmark" on the stage may indeed be put in the category of "cinema plays," in which rather violent scenes swiftly unfold themselves. Gémier as the French précepteur, and Mme. Andrée Mégar as the Grand Duchess, act with the rapidity of film stars. Mme. Mégar, for example, seems to be perpetually changing her robes in order to make a new picture. She appears successively in court costume, in the red uniform of a woman colonel, and again as a devotee of the hunt. Nevertheless she displays in this "movie" kind of play talents that are often lacking in "movie" actresses.

As for Gémier he shows what he can do with more popular material than he is accustomed to employ. "Königsmark" is hardly to be classed among his great productions, but on the other hand if these adventure stories are to be told on the stage they are told as crisply, and as clearly, as they can be told by the incomparable Gémier.

## PHENIX SOCIETY'S "VENICE PRESERVED"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Otway's famous play, recently revived at the Lyric, Hammersmith, is generally held to be the best tragedy in the English language, outside Shakespeare, though some tastes would prefer Dryden's "All for Love," or Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy."

Be that as it may, "Venice Preserved" has stood the test of time, bearing out, until the middle of last century, Sir Walter Scott's assertion that "probably more tears have been shed for the sorrows of Belvidera and Monimia than for those of Juliet and Desdemona."

The reasons for this popularity are not far to seek. The tragedy is tensely emotional from beginning to end, and contains three acting parts of first-rate importance, along with others of which something can be made by competent actors. That is why "Venice Preserved" passed, almost from its first performance, among English stage classics, so that its history gives a list of the greatest British theatrical names—Betterson, Garrick, the Kembles, Keane, Macready and Phelps.

As for English actresses, they have revealed in the heroine's part. Mrs. Barry, the first Belvidera, played herself straight into fame with it, while Mrs. Siddons always counted the rôle among her best, as did also Miss



James K. Hackett as Macbeth

Photograph © Stage Photo Co., London

## MOSCOVITCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Maurice Moscovitch this international age has found an international actor. Not only is he a linguist with a reputation already in several countries, but he is a master in the common language of the world—the language of expression and gesture.

He has uncommonly mobile hands, and they are not only limber—they are exceptionally expressive. That his gestures are unstudied is obvious from the fact that they vary at each performance. Sometimes he stresses the lighter side of the scene; sometimes he lays all humorous intention aside and plays heavily, with less variety perhaps, but with an added purpose. The little divergences in his interpretations give the clue to his methods. Otherwise the effect of his art is so spontaneous that its technique might remain a sealed book to the observer.

One is inclined to think that, clever actor as he is, it would be impossible for him to impersonate a man of paltry character. His own individuality is so elastic that it makes itself felt directly he enters the stage. Like Sarah Bernhardt, there is just a touch of the flamboyant in him. At least he is vivid—glowing—highly colored. Whether his conceptions were right or wrong, he would leave one in no doubt of his intent. There are no half measures about him. He delineates with a sure touch and a free hand.

Not the least of his possessions is his voice. Rich with that peculiar eastern wealth of tone which few but Jewish voices seem to have, he can modulate and change it beyond belief. It is a rainbow of a voice, as velvet as Berthold's "voix d'or."

This is the voice for that difficult and supremely beautiful scene in Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," the scene which other Cyranoes, however fine elsewhere in the play, have just failed to render credible—the scene in which Cyrano, under cover of the darkness, pours out his lyrical wooing to the lady who listens, believing him to be his tongue-tied friend.

Moscovitch has the voice for this act, and the slightly grandiose, plausible, visible genius to carry off the act and little movements, suggesting the reputation for feats of prowess. Of three famous Cyranoes, Robert Lorraine was fine in the swashbuckling scenes, Charles Wyndham audacious and cooing in the lighter passages, while Coquelin suggested the poet's imagination. Moscovitch seems the very man for the part. What he might lack of the lightness of Lorraine and Wyndham he would more than compensate by that touch of the florid that sits so naturally and gracefully upon him. He would suggest the southern warmth of the Gascon, whose boastful bravado would, in his mellow voice, regain what Rostand intended it to convey, the naïveté of the genius who is always half a child.

Moscovitch is an artist whose work should belong to the world, and facilities should be found to enable him to appear in great plays worthy of his mettle. It would be interesting and helpful in every way if it could be arranged for him to play a representative series of the great plays of many nations. England, for instance, might be represented by Othello or King Lear, in either of which rôles he should excel. America has authors of outstanding talent at the moment who might prefer to write a play for him. Cyrano de Bergerac has already been proposed for France, while Germany could offer him Schumann's "Stein unter Steinen" or Gerhardt Hauptmann's "College Crampton." For Norway one thinks at once of Ibsen's Borkmann or Solness, for Sweden of Strindberg's Gustav Vasa. For Italy perhaps "La Citta Morta" or Alfieri's

"Saul." For Spain, "El Hijo de Don Juan," or one of Calderon's romances. One cannot watch Moscovitch in "The Great Lover" without a penetrating sense of the waste the world permits of its present artists. Here is this man, with every gift of understanding and interpretation, throwing himself away on a trivial play! Yet of all the foremost actors on the English stage of today, he has the warmth and cordiality which spreads the good of art.

## "MARY ROSE" IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Mary Rose," play in three acts by Sir James M. Barry with incidental music by Norman O'Neill; presented at the Empire Theater, New York, under the direction of Charles Frohman, evening of December 22, 1920. The cast:

Mrs. O'Neill.....Ada King  
Harry.....Tom Nesbitt  
Mr. Morland.....O. B. Clarence  
Mrs. Morland.....Winifred Fraser  
Rev. George Amy.....A. S. Homewood  
Mary Rose.....Ruth Chatterton  
Simon Blake.....Tom Nesbitt  
Cameron.....Guy Buckley

NEW YORK, New York.—Those who attend a performance of "Mary Rose" may entertain doubts at first whether the piece represents Barrie at his best. In the opening episode, when they discern a man, a returned soldier as he calls himself, peer about the dark passages and hall of a deserted country house, and when they observe him trying to drive out of hiding a ghost that haunts the place, they may fancy that things are going to run a rather ordinary course. But in the second episode, "cut back" to the early eighties, when they catch sight of the heroine, the original of the ghost, outside the window of the Morland drawing room, walking on the limb of an apple tree as on a bridge from the air to the earth, when they see her step from the tree to the window sill, and when they are aware of her coming from the rustle of leaves and the fragrance of blossoms into the buzz of family voices and the smell of upholstery, they inevitably have a change of feeling about the play and become convinced that there has drifted into the dramatic atmosphere a new idea.

"But," some one may be prompted to remark to himself, "Barrie's idea is merely one of Maeterlinck's reversed; and the window by which Mary Rose enters to her father and mother is nothing but the other side of the window by which Tytyl and his sister take leave for a while of their parents in 'The Blue Bird.'"

True enough; and yet certain of the best things that inventors, whether mechanical or literary, have devised, are face-abouts of the efforts of earlier experimenters. As for "Mary Rose," not only the window through which the girl first glides into view, but also the strange place in the Hebrides, from which in the second act the play she vanishes, to be gone 15 years, is patterned more or less after stuff in the Maeterlinckian carpenter shop. The question, however, is not one of sources and origins, but of illusion. Does the British playwright make his idea work? Does he cause an audience to believe that the daughter of the house of Morland can carry on her existence independently of time and place, and that she can cancel from the calendar any decade and a half she may happen to want to and abolish locality at will?

No doubt he almost does it with the performers he suffers to interpret his piece at the Empire Theater. The struggle on the opening night was, on the whole, magnificent. Miss Chatterton being a delightful engaged girl in the first drawing-room scene, a charming married woman in the scene on the island of the Hebrides, and a conscientious ghost in the final scene in the dilapidated house, and Mr. Nesbitt being a realistically brusque soldier, son of her who was Mary Rose, in the first and last scenes and a good-mannered youth and husband of the Morlands' daughter in the "cut-back" sections.

But the outcome, while somewhere near satisfactory, is by no means what it has been with other artists in former Barrie studies in fantasy. The trouble seemed to be that the play had fallen into the hands of actors who took it too seriously, deeming it an analytical lecture and regarding themselves as obliged to prove a thesis.

In point of stage management and scenic design, the production was excellent and in point of secondary interpretation it was equally admirable, the actors taking the rôles of Mr. and Mrs. Morland and of Cameron, the learned Scottish island guide, and of the other two characters in the small cast, doing all that could be asked to make chronological and geographical points about the piece clear.

## THEATRICAL

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Western Company: New Orleans, La., week of Dec. 20; Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3 and 4; Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 5; Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6, 7 and 8.

Gilbert Miller's London Production of Andre Messager's Romantic Opera

Founded on Booth Tarkington's famous story. With Marion Green and the original London and New York Cast

Week of Dec. 27—Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monsieur Beaucaire

## THE SCOTTISH THEATER

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent in Scotland

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The drama occupies a somewhat shrunken page in the literature of Scotland. That may seem strange in a country whose history is so rich in dramatic episode, and whose people are not lacking in the qualities of imagination and humor. But the theater in Scotland had a long struggle against prejudice, and even within the past hundred years Presbyterian edicts were common throughout the country, warning all "good Christians" to discourage the players who ventured within Presbyterian bounds. Curiously enough, greater tolerance was manifested in the north than in the south of Scotland, and theatrical enterprise flourished in Aberdeen (which, by the way, was the first town in Scotland to witness Ibsen on the stage) while the theater was anathema in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The first considerable playhouse to be erected in Glasgow was wrecked on the opening night by a crowd of furious fanatics. In Edinburgh, the four struggle of Allan Ramsay against magisterial authority is characteristic of the vicissitudes that attended the theater in Scotland. But the gloomy thoughts and want of sense which inspired the antagonism, while frequently quenching Ramsay's enterprise, did not subdue the ardor of that stout protagonist of the Scots theater.

The times are more tolerant, and Scotland has shaken off that sour Puritanism which frowned upon even Ramsay's simple "pastorals." The broadening of the artistic outlook is indicated by the movement, originating in Glasgow, to establish a purely Scottish theater. The repertory theater has declined in Glasgow, where once it flourished, but the new enterprise, while less ambitious, promises to be more interesting. It is part of the larger national movement, emphatically patriotic in purpose, and is modeled on the Irish Literary Theatre.

That remarkable renaissance in the drama, which not only transformed the Irish stage, but has had palpable effect on the cosmopolitan world of letters, did not arise through the enlightened generosity of a Maecenas. It was, on the contrary, due to hard work, and the original habitation of the Irish players was an obscure hall, with leaking roof, in a dim Dublin street. The Scottish enterprise does not start under such depressing auspices. There is an adequate treasury. But the play's the thing, and in the literary sense the Scottish theater remains to be created. Until the rise of the Irish theater, Irish drama was represented mainly by the plays of Beckett. The brilliant writers, attracted by the new movement, broke entirely with the Boucicaltan tradition, with its roystering rascals. The only examples of contemporary Scot-

tish drama are adaptations from the novels of Scott, chief among these the bold "Rob Roy," which, aided by song and dance, still makes popular appeal. But while great as novels, "Rob Roy" and the rest of the "Waverley" series, make indifferent, and often ludicrous, drama. There is of course a literary Scottish drama, dating from the time of Sir David Lindsay, but, with the possible exception of Ramsay's "pastorals," it is unsuited for stage representation. The Irish theater, provided at once a medium and an inspiration, and its repertory includes plays of permanent worth. There is abundance of material for drama in Scottish history and folklore, which only remains to be quarried.

While Scottish writers, distinguished in the novel and poetry, have scarcely shone in the domain of the drama, that may be explained by the lack of opportunity. There is a sufficiency of contemporary talent to encourage the hope that a native theater is a promising possibility. There is also the question of the players. In the early stages of the Irish theater movement the acting was in harmony with the national spirit of the drama. But the Irish players sought the larger publicity of London, with unfortunate consequences. They absorbed the conventions of the Metropolitan theater, and lost much of the artlessness, which is the truest art. To be "unsophisticated," was the original slogan of the Irish players, but acquiring the manner of the London stage, they became indeed sophisticated, and their acting failed to express in character and speech the cadence and color of the Irish life depicted in the plays.

The promoters of the Scottish theater, profiting by the experience, are determined to preserve the national character of their drama, in the historic as in the literary sense. The plays are to reflect Scottish life, past and present, and the players are to be recruited from the ranks of cultured amateurs, with no experience of the conventional theater, and they will be chosen according to their capacity to express themselves naturally in the "Doric." The company is in process of formation and at least half a dozen plays have already been produced.

In such modest ventures as that of the Scottish theater, and the similar enterprise that has already been inaugurated in Wales, lies probably the best hope for the future of the theater. The drama flourishes only when, as in the spacious days of Elizabeth, it is really in relation with the national life.

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Little Old New York  
By Rida Johnson Young



## THE HOME FORUM

## In Whole or in Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
**DIVINE** Mind is All-in-all. This is the spiritual fact of being, and is demonstrable. The mortal mind, therefore, is merely the suppositional opposite of this Mind, and because the mortal mind is essentially finite, it conceives only a finite sense of being. In other words, it comprehends only in part. Human experience may be said to be the objectified supposition that wholeness, or infinity, may be divided into parts, or into finity. It is admitted, at least in theory, that man is, as the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God, and that God includes within Himself all good; and yet, having admitted this, mankind proceeds in practice on the false hypothesis that man is endowed in only a limited degree with the divine goodness, or that he is only in part the image and likeness of God. For instance, it is generally conceded in human practice that a man may be richly endowed with intelligence, yet lacking in strength; that he may express only in part that which is called health; that, having health, he may lack financial prosperity; or that, having achieved brilliancy in a given profession, he may be utterly helpless to execute work of another character. In short, while God, the Principle of man's being, is infinite and eternal, man is humanly believed to be finite and his capabilities limited.

The absurdity of such a supposition is of course obvious to him who has even a glimpse of the Science of being. The infinite is indivisible. Man is the image and likeness of God, of Principle, and the attributes of man are therefore, in reality, no more divided or limited than can the attributes or qualities of God. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 236 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God is indivisible. A portion of God could not enter man; neither could God's fullness be reflected by a single man, else God would be manifestly finite, lose the deity character, and become less than God. Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God." Man, as the expressed image of the infinite, is infinite like his divine Principle. As the compound idea of God, inseparable from Him, he reflects the might and omnipotence of his Maker.

The popular belief that man is incomplete, that he needs to turn to matter for completion and satisfaction, is responsible for all the evils and tragedies of the human race. Once this false belief is mastered and replaced with the understanding that man exists as God's reflection, it will

be seen that man is as complete and perfect as his divine Principle. Thus the wholeness, or holiness of being, will be realized. But man in and of himself, separated from his Principle, would of course be a nonentity. It is in man's inalienable relationship to this divine Principle that perfection lies. The Apostle counseled, "Be ware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power." It is always the tradition of the mortal or carnal mind that would obscure man's true origin and being as the complete expression of the one perfect Mind. Because man exists as the image and likeness of God, it follows that all of man is this likeness, and that he is the complete likeness. He has no power to be otherwise. As the compound idea of God, man is eternally identified with every quality of God.

Now it does not make the slightest difference in what way human language interprets man's oneness with God—whether as health, intelligence, prosperity, or longevity. As Paul said on another occasion, "There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. And there are diversities of administrations, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." Because God is God, in other words, divine Principle, this divine Principle is never lacking. God, being the Principle of all that is, is the Principle of health, just as He is the Principle of life and being. In fact, life and being without health would be life and being only in part, which would be an impossibility in divine Science. Just as the same rule of mathematics that is operative in discovering that two times two are four is equally applicable in all numerical combinations, so it is that Principle, which shows one the true sense of health, is also operative, when consistently adhered to, to reveal the true sense of substance, and all that substance includes.

Once the fact is seen and acknowledged that Truth is indivisible, forever whole and never in part, mankind will have begun to free itself from the delusion which has ensnared the ages. It is the absurd belief that man possesses and expresses only a part of Truth, only a part of goodness, that has limited mankind. The fact that mortals have failed to discern Truth does not change the forever fact that Truth is All. Christian Science demonstrates this eternal fact, and teaches every man how to unlimited himself and enlarge his capacities. As Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 10 of "No and Yes": "The two largest words in the vocabulary of thought are 'Christian' and 'Science.' The former is the highest style of man; the latter reveals and interprets God and man; it aggregates, amplifies, unfolds, and expresses the All-God." And again, on page 12 of the same work, she continues, "The unveiled spiritual significance of the Word so enlarges our sense of God that it makes both sense and soul, man and life, immaterial, though still individual. It removes all limits from divine power. God must be found all instead of a part of being, and man the reflection of His power and goodness." As God is proved, in fact and in deed, to be All, every false evidence of lack of God, or lack of good, in whatever form it may have been admitted, will spontaneously disappear, and man will be seen dwelling eternally at-one with Him.

## In the Southwest in 1831

It was a keen, cold morning in the latter part of November, when I wound out of the narrow, rocky cañon or valley, in which I had, for some hours, been travelling, and came in sight of the village of San Fernandez, in the valley of Taos. Above, below, and around me, lay the sheeted snow, till, as the eye glanced upward, it was lost among the dark pines which covered the upper part of the mountains, although at the very summit, where the pines were thinnest, it gleamed from among them like a white banner spread between them and heaven. Below me on the left, half open, half frozen, ran the little clear stream, which gave water to the inhabitants of the valley, and along the margin of which I had been travelling. On the right and left, the ridges which formed the dark and precipitous sides of the cañon, sweeping apart, formed a spacious amphitheatre. Along their sides extended a belt of deep, dull blue mist, above and below which was to be seen the white snow, and the deep darkness of the pines. On the right, these mountains swelled to a greater and more precipitous height, till their tops gleamed in unsullied whiteness over the plain below. Still farther to the right was a broad opening, where the mountains seemed to sink into the plain; and after all in front were the tall and stupendous mountains between me and the city of Santa Fe. Directly in front of me, with the dull color of its mud buildings contrasting with the dazzling whiteness of the snow, lay the little village, resembling an oriental town, with its low, square, mud-roofed houses and its two square church towers, also of mud. On the path to the village were a few Mexicans wrapped in their striped blankets, and driving their jackasses heavily laden with wood towards the place. Such was the aspect of the village at a distance. On entering it, you only found a few dirty, irregular

lanes, and a quantity of mud houses. To an American, the first sight of these New Mexican villages is novel and singular. He seems taken into a different world. Everything is new, strange, and quaint: the men with their pantalones of cloth, gaily ornamented with lace, split up on the out-

## Franklin's English

Franklin's English is a model for advertisement writers. Simplicity was its chief characteristic. He had the faculty of putting the most thought into the fewest words, extravagance in

in that funny English of which he was so proud; "no, already not so bad."

We all drew a deep breath of relief; and Corporal John (as the most considerable junior present) explained to him it was intended for a public building, a kind of prefecture. "Hé! quel!" cried he, relapsing into

caught by the inside of a minute; and in less than an hour and a half we were breathing deep of the sweet air of the forest, and stretching our legs up the hill from Fontainebleau ootrol, bound for Barbizon—"The Wrecker," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.



"The Old Poterie, Ewell," by A. R. Laird

side of the leg to the knee, and covered at the bottom with a broad strip of morocco; the jacket of calico; the boots of stamped and embroidered leather; the zarape or blanket of striped red and white; the broad-brimmed hat, with a black silk handkerchief tied round it in a roll; or in the lower class, the simple attire of breeches of leather reaching only to the knees, a shirt and a zarape; the bonnetless women, with a silken scarf or a red shawl over their heads; and, added to all, the continual chatter of Spanish about him—all remind him that he is in a strange land.—Albert Pike in "Prose Sketches and Poems."

## The Young Birds Leave the Nest

I think one of the prettiest sights I have ever watched, was when I had put up a small hiding tent in front of a pied wagtail's nest, for the purpose of photographing the old ones feeding the youngsters, and saw the family launch themselves into the wide world. The nest was not that of my friends which built in the creepers on the house, for they make their home too high up for photography, but of another pair that had chosen a hole in an old wall belonging to some farm buildings. The parents had got quite used to my tent, and took no notice whatever when I was inside with my camera, but went backwards and forwards with food for the hungry family. In forty-five minutes they visited the nest nine times, or on an average once every five minutes. Say they began work at five o'clock (probably their hungry nestlings were begging for food long before that), and continued up to nine at night, which would mean a sixteen hour working day, they would between them go backwards and forwards one hundred and ninety-two times.

I have mentioned that I saw these young wagtails start upon the great adventure—it was early in the morning—quarter past seven to be exact—when I went to the nest, and found one or two of the nestlings had already flown, while the rest were on the point of following them. Hastily hiding in the little tent and bringing the camera to bear on the nest, I waited events. The morning sun struck warmly on the wall, and the youngsters, anxious to be off, yet fearful of leaving, kept hopping out of the shadowy hole wherein was hidden the nest, standing for a moment or two in the light, and then hopping back to its shelter. What dainty little birds they were in their pearl-grey plumage, which is quite unlike that of the old birds. They wear this uniform until the autumn, then moult it and assume the black and white dress. At last one of them, rather courageously, spread its little wings and flew, awkwardly and feebly it is true, to the top of my tent, where I could hear it pattering about overhead. Soon another joined it, and hopped to and fro. Presently they went away, but hardly had they flown than the old wagtail appeared at the nest, and "taken aback" look on the creature's face, as appeared on that of the old bird when she found all her family had gone. She looked into the hole to be sure she was not making a mistake, then flew off to search for the missing young ones, and I have no doubt that she found them near the stack-yard pool, for it was there that I saw the wagtail party a few hours later, running to and fro on the muddy margin—"Wild Creatures of Garden and Hedgerow," Frances Pitt.

language being the target of one of his chief animadversions. Writing to John Jay from Paris in 1789 he says:

"Mrs. Jay does me much Honor in desiring to have one of the Prints, that have been made here of her Countryman. I send what is said to be the best of five or six engraved by different Hands, from different Paintings. The Verses at the Bottom are truly extravagant. But you must know, that the Desire of pleasing, by a perpetual Rise of Compliments in this polite Nation, has so used up all the common expressions of approbation, that they are become flat and insipid, and to use them almost implies Censure. Hence music, that formerly might be sufficiently praised when it was called *bonne*, to go a little farther they call excellent, then *superbe*, *magnifique*, *exquis*, *celest*, all which being in their turns worn out, there only remains divine; and, when that is grown as insignificant as its Predecessors, I think they must return to common speech and common sense; as, from vying with one another in fine and costly Paintings on their Coaches, since I first knew the Country, not being able to go farther in that Way, they have returned lately to plain Carriages, painted without arms or figures in one uniform color."

Franklin's studies in the art of expression both as a youth and practically throughout his whole life were pursued with one purpose in mind, to influence those who read what he wrote. He had the admirable quality of vision—to be able always to see into things further than did those about him, and seeing clearly he desired others to do likewise. As a youth he practised the Socratic method, but later abandoned it for plain, substantial statements of arguments and facts. Later in life he sometimes employed the dialogue.

Every public project, such as paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets, establishing a fire company, hospital, public library, or university, brought forth an article from Franklin's pen published either in the "Gazette," or as a pamphlet, always interestingly and, as events proved, effectively written.—"Benjamin Franklin, Printer," John Clyde Oswald.

## In Paris Among the Art Students

The statue was nearly done: a few days' work sufficed to prepare it for exhibition; the master was approached; he gave his consent; and one cloudless morning of May beheld us gathered in my studio for the hour of trial. The master wore his many-hued rosette; he came attended by two of my French fellow-pupils—friends of mine, and both considerable sculptors in Paris at this hour. "Corporal John" (as we used to call him), breaking for once those habits of study and reserve which have since carried him so high in the opinion of the world, had left his easel of a morning to contentance a fellow-countryman in some suspense. My dear old Romney was there by particular request; for who that knew him would think a pleasure quite complete unless he shared it, or not support a mortification more easily if he were present to console? The party was completed by John Myner, the Englishman; by the brothers Stennis—Stennis-ainé and Stennis-frère, as they used to figure on their accounts at Barbizon—a pair of hare-brained Scots; and by the inevitable Jim.

I unravelled the Genius of Muskegon. The master walked about it seriously; then he smiled. "It is already not so bad," said he,

French, "Qu'est-ce que vous me chantez là? Oh, in America," he added, on further information being hastily furnished. "That is another sing. Oh, very good—very good."

The breakfast was ordered at Lavenue's, where no one need be ashamed to entertain even the master; the table was laid in the garden; I had chosen the bill of fare myself; and the talk, as soon as the master laid aside his painful English, became fast and furious. We talked, talked of art, and talked of it as only artists can. Here in the South Seas we talk schoomers most of the time; in the Quarter we talked art with the like unflagging interest, and perhaps as much result.

Before very long the master went away; Corporal John (who was already a sort of young master) followed on his heels; and the rank and file were naturally relieved by their departure. We were now among equals; I think I can still hear the Stennis brothers pour forth their copious tirades; Dijon, my portly French fellow-student, drop witticisms, well-conditioned like himself; and another (who was weak in foreign languages) dash hotly into the current of talk with some "Je trouve que pore oon sontimong de delicacy, Corot..." or some "Pour moi Corot est le ploi..." and then, his little raft of French foundering at once, scramble silently to shore again.

We sat down about half-past eleven. I suppose it was two when some point arising and some particular picture being instanced, an adjournment to the Louvre was proposed. I paid the score, and in a moment we were trooping down the Rue de Renne. It was smoking hot; Paris glittered with that superficial brilliancy which is so agreeable to the man in high spirits. The pictures that we saw that afternoon, as we sped briskly and loquaciously through the galleries, appear to me, upon a retrospect, the loveliest of all; the comments we exchanged to have touched the highest mark of criticism, grave or gay.

It was only when we issued again from the museum that a difference of race broke up the party. Dijon proposed an adjournment to a café, the elder Stennis revolted at the thought, moved for the country—a forest, if possible—and a long walk. At once the English speakers rallied to the name of any exercise; even to me, who have been often twitted with my sedentary habits, the thought of country air and stillness proved invincibly attractive. It appeared, upon investigation, we had just time to hail a cab and catch one of the fast trains for Fontainebleau. Beyond the clothes we stood in all were destitute of what is called, with dainty vagueness, personal effects; and it was earnestly mooted, on the other side, whether we had not time to call upon the way and pack a satchel? But the Stennis boys exclaimed upon our inefficiency. They had come from London, it appeared, a week before with nothing but great-coats and tooth-brushes. No baggage—there was the secret of existence. It was expensive, to be sure, for every time you had to comb your hair a barber must be paid, and every time you changed your linen, one shirt must be bought and another thrown away; but anything was better, argued these young gentlemen, than to be the slaves of haversacks. Something engaging in this theory carried the most of us away. The two Frenchmen, indeed, retired scoffing. Meanwhile the remainder of the company crowded the benches of a cab; the horse was urged, as horses have to be, by an appeal to the pocket of the driver; the train

## Ewell and Nonsuch Palace

Ewell almost joins Epsom; Ewell with its old name Etwell, which its historians tell you means At ye Well; the guess looks too easy. The well is plain enough to see; Ewell has pools of the clearest water and springs running fast by the side of the street; it is the most definite beginning of a river that ever attracted a village to its banks, and it runs out of the village as the little Hog's Mill river—a stream with a sparkle in it that deserves a prettier name. But the village which the stream drew to it has changed. The High Street has kept some of its older houses, with upper stories jutting out over the road; but the church which the old houses knew has gone. They pulled it down in the forties—that unhappy decade for anything ancient and quiet in Surrey villages; all they left was the tower.

But Ewell has a greater ruin. Ewell Castle preserves it in Ewell Park; but when I was at Ewell the Castle and Park were for sale, and I could find no one who could show it to me, or even who knew where it was. Few, perhaps, have seen it, and there can be little to see, by all accounts, but what remains is the ruin of Nonsuch Palace—just the foundations of the banquet hall; that is all that remains of the palace that was to be incomparable, like no palace ever built before, the royal building in Christendom. That was what Henry VIII meant to make it, when he began it in 1538, and he had built most of it... nine years later. It stood unfinished for ten years more; then Mary sold it to the Earl of Arundell, and he finished it. Elizabeth bought it back, and so it came a royal palace to the Stuarts; even the Parliamentary wars left it untouched, and it was the refuge for Charles II's Exchequer at the fire of London. Pepys has a picture of Nonsuch, just after the Restoration. "A very noble house," he calls it, and a delicate park about it. Two years later he walked in the park and admired the house and all that remained of it, and he wrote, "a great walk of an Elm and a walnut tree after another in order. And all the house on the outside filled with figures of stories; and good painting of Rubens' or Holbein's doing. And one great thing is that most of the house is covered, I mean the posts and quarters in the walls, with lead, and gilded. I walked into the ruined garden." "Highways and Byways in Surrey," Eric Parker.

## All Hands Are Told to the Plough

Out by the ricks the mantled engine stands Crestfallen, deserted,—for now all hands Are told to the plough,—and ere it is dawn appear The teams following and crossing far and near, As hour by hour they broaden the brown bands Of the striped fields; and behind them flirk and prance The heavy tooks, and daws grey-pated dance: As awhile, surmounting a crest, in sharp outline (A miniature of toll, a gen's design.) They are pictured, horses and men, . . . —Robert Bridges.

## On Office Holding

Greeley to R. W. Griswold  
 New York, Feb. 26, 1841.

My dear Gris: I have twenty minutes before Mail-time, and fifty things to do; but I think I must devote them to answering your letter.

You are displeased that I am not an applicant for office. I can't help it. That road is too muddy now; it is thoroughly cut up with the throng of hungry travelers. I do not believe that even you would have respected me if I had been among them; certainly I could not have respected myself. I do not regard either Office or Money as the supreme good; and though I never had either, I have been so near to each as to see what they are worth very nearly. I regard principle and self-respect as more important than either. I could not have run around begging support for an application without doing myself what I despise and condemn in others; so I hold off. I wished to aid efficiently in carrying into execution the Retrenchment and Reform we promised; I have done, am doing, and will do it; I could not, had I been a candidate for office. I have asked nothing, and will have nothing, but not simply because I have not asked it; I might have obtained something perhaps, but it is better so. I will not have the world say that I have given hours that were needed for rest and for bread to the Whig cause with the expectation or design of getting office. I never thought of it. If the public shall ask why I am not an applicant, is not that better than though they should inquire why I am? Enough.

Don't I rejoice at the passage of the cutting-down clauses in the General Appropriation Bill? Glory! I hope they will yet sweep every thing in proportion. If the Whigs won't be honest, I trust the Tories will walk them right square up to the bull-ring.

As to "The Future"—the great mistake on your part is that you do not begin to understand our system. You are (as) ignorant as a hoe-handle. Suppose you as editor, Grund as publisher, another good fellow as printer, a fourth as papermaker, etc., were to combine in a great newspaper establishment, each having his share of the profits according to his hours of labor, his capital and skill, couldn't you work as heartily as though you were a hireling? You defy all common sense. Then about home. We propose that each man shall have his own exclusive home—not in the cellar or garret of some rich man's edifice, but a good wholesome suite of rooms. Do understand what we propose before you attempt to proselyte.

Yours,

H. GREELEY.  
 —From the Correspondence of Rufus W. Griswold.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Treaty of Sévres

NO ONE acquainted with actual conditions in the Near East can doubt the wisdom of the protest made by Mr. Lloyd George in the British House of Commons, the other day, against any attempt to upset the Treaty of Sévres. The situation is a peculiarly delicate one, and the danger of the allied powers being betrayed into hasty action is considerable. Greece has, temporarily at least, disappointed many high-hopes that had been entertained of her. During the early years of the war, when the Greek people persisted in returning Mr. Veniselos to power, in spite of the tremendous efforts made by the King and court party to secure his defeat, when, later on, they followed Mr. Veniselos by thousands to Salonika, and, later still, on the abdication of Constantine, threw themselves as one man into a great national struggle for the realization of a greater Greece, the world was steadily inclined to the view that the Greek was coming into his own indeed. The fickleness, incompetency and corruption which for so long had so often been associated with the Greek people and their government came to be regarded as unjust or as a thing of the past, and the new Greece to be looked upon as the only Greece.

The overwhelming defeat of Mr. Veniselos at the polls a few weeks ago, followed by an almost unanimous invitation from the Greek people to Constantine to return to Athens came as a rude awakening to many, and nowhere, apparently, was it felt so acutely as in Great Britain. Almost immediately, a sentiment was engendered by the friends of Turkey in favor of punishing Greece for her fickleness, and this took definite shape in the House of Commons last Thursday, when formal demands were made on the Premier that the Treaty of Sévres should be modified, and that the British Government should approach Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, and so definitely link up the policy of Great Britain with that of France.

Now Mr. Lloyd George, it may be ventured, is one of the last people likely to be rushed into a trap of this kind. The "cui bono" of the Roman states is never very far from his view in any situation, national or international, and, in this particular instance, he had no difficulty in perceiving that the only people likely to benefit from such a proposal were the Turks and the French financier. It may perhaps be charged that there was a trace of opportunism in Mr. Lloyd George's arguments. The Mediterranean was vital to Great Britain. Great Britain wanted the friendship of Greece, and while the Greek people had done much to fill the British people with resentment, the British people would do well to remember that they did not know all the facts, and that explanations might yet be forthcoming which would throw a different light on recent happenings. As to Mustapha Kemal, the fact was that Kemal and the Bolsheviks were already on the verge of a struggle for the possession of Azerbaijan. The old secular struggle between the Turks and the Russians was developing. Were not these factors of which they ought to wait and see the development?

In a word, Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the demands made upon him, was a singularly able plea for time, and time in the Greek situation is entirely on the side of a righteous settlement. The righteousness of the Treaty of Sévres is not in the least affected by the way in which the Greek people have treated Mr. Veniselos. In his first public statement after his retirement from Athens, Mr. Veniselos made himself perfectly clear on this point. For no one knew better than did Mr. Veniselos the extent to which his enemies at home had played upon the feelings of a tired people, in order to bring about his overthrow, and how his enemies abroad would play upon the feelings of his friends to victimize Greece, ostensibly in his support. Mr. Veniselos with all the wisdom of a great statesman, as well as with all the devotion of a great patriot, urged the upholding, in its integrity, of the Treaty of Sévres. Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent speech in the House of Commons, ranged himself quite definitely on the side of Mr. Veniselos.

That the decision is a wise one, indeed the only possible one if a settlement of the Near Eastern question is ever to be reached, need not be doubted. The rehabilitation of Turkey, at the expense of the just claims of Greece, far from settling anything, must simply lay the train for more and perhaps greater trouble in the very near future. Anyone who knows the inner history of the Anatolian railways, and the part that the concession has played in the French Near Eastern policy, during the past two decades, has no difficulty in understanding why France would very much prefer to see the Turk rather than the Greek in Smyrna and even Thrace, but Mr. Lloyd George, however careful he may be to keep his own counsel, has no intention whatever of endangering the peace of the Near East for the sake of the French financier and concession hunter.

Mr. Lloyd George's position is a peculiarly difficult one. With one hand tied behind him by the secret diplomacy which again effectively pervades all the negotiations, he has often to adopt roundabout means for saying what he thinks. He cannot, as he evidently would, if he could, declare bluntly that General Gouraud's "campaign," last spring, against Mustapha Kemal, followed by the now famous "strategic retreat," was deliberately staged for a certain definite purpose. He does point out, however, that, although, early in the year, Mustapha Kemal was reported to have an "overwhelming force" at his command, Greek troops were able to scatter this force "without difficulty." He does, moreover, urge the British people to refuse to be rushed into tearing up treaties, which cost so much to fashion, and upon which so much depends, and he does warn them against doing anything to bring about a restoration of those conditions in the Near East "which very nearly proved fatal to the British people in the great war from which they have emerged."

If it was necessary, whilst Mr. Veniselos was still at

the helm, to insist that there should be no tampering of any kind with the Treaty of Sévres, it is more than ever necessary today to make the same demand.

### The Packers and the Stockyards

THE difficulty of the packers in arranging a sale of the stockyards that will be satisfactory to the United States Government shows how thoroughly the packing interests have become associated with the other great financial powers of the country. That various industries are necessarily related does not mean that they must all be controlled by an oligarchy of capital. A way must be worked out in which each division of the industries that are concerned in packing shall have its own distinct function, and shall be operated by coordinate, but independent, companies. A freely competitive cooperation is not a contradiction of terms, because a real balance of activity can be achieved in which there shall be order, economy of production and distribution, an adequate check on prices, and yet no monopoly.

When the packers have attempted to justify themselves by showing their low percentage of profit on their gross business, they have left two points unexplained. One of these is the rapidity of their turnover, which enables them to make a large profit on their capital many times during the year. The other is that they also make huge profits in many other ways than in the actual packing business. Thus the packers' dollar shows that the largest part of every dollar in their gross business goes for live stock. The mere statement of this fact does not reveal, however, that the packers themselves are interested in the raising and marketing of live stock, so that the high prices of cattle mean large profits to them directly. If, then, they go still further, and argue that high prices of cattle are due in part to high prices of grain and of land, they do not explain at the same time that they are also widely interested in grain and in land, and thus are sure of profits in these ways too. The ownership of the stockyards by the packers has been just one way by which they have been able to manage the prices of cattle, for their own benefit both as sellers and as buyers. When buyer and seller are practically one and the same, and there is a profit for both in any transaction, the final profit to those in control is considerably more than is shown in any simple apportionment of a packer's dollar. When, in addition, the huge marketplace called the stockyards is operated by the same owners, who make incidentally a profit for consuming the transactions between themselves and themselves, the possibilities of profit are even more extended.

The argument in favor of a monopoly is always one of efficiency. Yet the same efficiency should be possible in a system of competitive cooperation, which would reduce unnecessary profits, make prices more equitable, and yet allow sufficient return to the smaller units of operating capital. In this readjustment, the sale of the stockyards is just one important step. Perhaps the difficulty of this step, so far, has been due to the reluctance of the oligarchy of the packers to recognize that a radical readjustment is inevitable. When once people admit that what has seemed impossible is really feasible, and will benefit all, the change comes about in an orderly fashion. If the necessary changes do not proceed from intelligent foresight, they are consummated, in the end, through conflict, if they are really unavoidable. In the case of the packers, it is certainly instructive for the public to see how intermingled all the activities connected with packing have become. In proportion as all understand the facts, the rearrangement of these activities will be harmonious.

### Lot-et-Garonne

THE recent by-election in Lot-et-Garonne is attracting considerable attention in France. By-elections, it is true, are always doubtful criteria. The issues that win by-elections do not, as a rule, win general elections. Nevertheless, there are occasions when the inference as to national feeling to be drawn from a by-election is quite unmistakable. All the evidence points to the conclusion that the recent trial of strength between the Socialists and the Bloc National at Lot-et-Garonne was such an occasion.

Something over a year ago, when France, under the leadership of Mr. Clemenceau, fancied herself face to face with Bolshevism, and saw in every confessed Socialist an emissary from Moscow, Renaud Jean, a Socialist, was defeated in Lot-et-Garonne by an overwhelming majority. The other day he was elected by a majority of more than 4000 over his opponent, a representative of the Bloc National. Why? The question is one which is being asked very frequently in France, and is receiving many different kinds of answers. There are those who profess to see in the incident the revival, in a more dangerous form than ever, of the menace of Bolshevism. The Bloc National, that strange and fearful alliance between the Conservatives and the Radicals, is doubtless more than ever concerned over the outlook, more than ever convinced of the necessity of sinking all differences, and uniting in the face of a common danger. Some deputies, it appears, even go so far as to urge that all by-elections be suspended until after the publication of the results of the census of the population, which is to be held in March next. The object of last year's electoral law, they insist, was to reduce the number of deputies, which is based on the number of electors, and the just electoral status of the country cannot be determined until the result of the census is known. In the light of Lot-et-Garonne they cannot contemplate without misgiving the by-elections which must take place almost immediately, to say nothing of the many more which must result from the senatorial elections next January.

Now, if there was any real danger of Bolshevism flooding the country, if the true reading of Lot-et-Garonne was that it was the first reconnaissance in force of a fresh Bolshevik onslaught there might be some excuse, if not for such methods, at any rate for such misgivings. This, however, is not the true reading of the recent by-election. Lot-et-Garonne simply means that the people of France are beginning to wake up to a realization that Bolshevism is being made the stalking-horse for the return to power of all manner of reactionary

forces. In the forefront of these is the political activity of the Roman Catholic Church. More than ever before, in recent years, the Vatican is today endeavoring to enter the field of international politics. As far as France is concerned, this campaign has concentrated in an effort to secure the resumption of those diplomatic relations which were severed so brusquely, some sixteen years ago. The line of reasoning employed by the advocates of such resumption is not difficult to discover. It was quite adequately exposed by Paul Boncour, in a recent speech to the Chamber of Deputies. "The real reason why France is seeking to renew her relations with the Vatican," he declared, "is that the Vatican is pursuing a reactionary policy in Central Europe and that French official policy commits the country to the same course."

Of course, the advocates of this change in France's policy are eager, on all occasions, to insist that a renewal of diplomatic relations with the Vatican would not in any way affect the separation laws of sixteen years ago, and that secularism in the schools would remain as firmly established as ever. This, however, is the crux of the whole situation. The ultramontane clergy made that quite clear last summer when they ventured to endanger the safety of the whole project by demanding the repudiation of the secular laws. The demand was hastily suppressed, but not before it had set in motion a process of awakening which found its first effective expression at Lot-et-Garonne, the other day. Some three weeks ago, the government succeeded in securing the assent of the Chamber to the establishment of a French Embassy at the Vatican. The final decision, however, does not rest with the Chamber, but with the Senate, and the Senate, in spite of all that Mr. Leygues has been able to do to facilitate the consummation of a policy which he inherited from Mr. Millerand, is apparently not at all inclined to hurry matters. The latest news on the subject is that the senatorial commission has decided to postpone discussion of the whole question until after the partial reconstruction of the Senate next month. Between this and then much may happen. Lot-et-Garonne, it may be ventured, is only the beginning of things.

### Main Street From Dawn to Dark

MAIN STREET, strictly speaking, claims nothing of exclusiveness. As a distinguishing designation it is as generally used, in the United States at least, as are the given names and surnames in most frequent use, and in all the length and breadth of the land, no doubt, few cities or towns could be found without a thoroughfare pretentious at some time in its history, perhaps now an ambitious and thriving factory section, or maybe vainly and almost pathetically seeking to reflect a brilliance and a glory long departed. There are the Main Streets of the yesterdays, just as there are the Main Streets of tomorrow. In the older sections of New England and the eastern states, especially in some of the so-called "greater" cities, accretions, annexations, and consolidations of former independent community units have sometimes relegated Main Street to a place of inferior importance.

But there are other and newer Main Streets, many of them, all seemingly in the heyday of their exclusive glory and importance. They ponder not the plight of their illustrious predecessors, and take no thought, apparently, of possible evolutions which work surprising, yet inescapable, changes in their own fortunes. These newer bearers of an illustrious name, these thriving, dominating, and admired Main Streets are, of course, in the more recently established towns and cities of the west and middle west. Once these newer centers would have been described as being situated on or near the "frontier." But now there is no frontier. Even it has been absorbed and overlapped, as it were, by the meeting of the civilizations claiming their origin, respectively, in the east and in the west. But even if there be no frontier in name, there is a vast section which still retains the atmosphere, the local color, and many of the customs and identifying marks of the frontier. It is in this section, somewhat indefinitely bounded, that Main Street abides and abounds, not in diminishing but in increasing glory. It seems almost to have identifying marks all its own. Those who know Main Street, who realize its commercial and industrial importance, who know its business people, its stories, its banks, its progressiveness, and its promise, know instinctively why it could not be called Elm Street, or Oak Street, or Pine Street, or Grand Avenue, or even First Street. There are reasons enough why it could not have been named any one of these, but the great and all-sufficient reason is that it is Main Street. By common consent it was the first street upon which sidewalks were built, the first and perhaps the only street to be paved, the first street in which arc lights were installed, and the first street to be sprinkled in summer or cleared of snow in winter. There was never any thought of designating it, by any title less appropriate to its dignity and importance.

The composite panorama of Main Street, indelibly stamped upon the memory of denizen, tourist, or frequent visitor, in all its familiar and sometimes monotonous detail, is now as distinctively western as it once was distinctively American. It could not be reproduced outside its own peculiar atmosphere and surroundings, because, strangely enough, it does not seem to reflect at all the personalities and individualities of the townspeople, but to reflect faithfully, with the soil, the rocks, the trees, the hills and mountains, and the rivers, the great empire of which it is a characteristic representative unit. The populations of the great west are as cosmopolitan as those of the east, and yet the towns and cities, and the main streets, without exception, are characteristically American. They will respond to this test wherever applied, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf.

Main Street, as it is best known, extends from the big farm with the brick house and the red-roofed barn, south of town to the railroad depot on the extreme north. Beyond these points, in either direction, it is simply the main road, a county or a state road perhaps, along which may be seen numberless signposts and highly-colored advertising signs offering gratuitous and unneeded directions to the approaching traveler. Main Street, one

is compelled to admit, is an early riser. Having closed its stores early the night before, dawn finds it preparing for a busy day ahead.

The blacksmith, in the little shop which stands well back in a lot filled with wagons and sleighs, some waiting for repairs and some far beyond the possibility of repair, is swinging open the doors of his weather-beaten workplace. A languid youth seems somewhat protestingly to be straightening the chairs and sweeping, on the broad veranda of the "Merchants Hotel," on the corner opposite the bank. An iceman, after loading from the factory near the depot, begins a contemplative round, stopping first at the "confectionery," half a block down the street. The town's "leading lawyer," never quite able to rid himself of a custom of early rising, formed, perhaps, on a farm, is waiting outside the barber shop, impatient because of a seemingly unnecessary delay. A grocer is arranging his wares in attractive display, while a newly-fledged clerk is sprinkling the walk in front of the store. Soon the proprietor of the "emporium," the town's general store, appears, the post office is opened, the ringing of a bell announces breakfast at the hotel, a livery team, ambitious and alert, swings with a broad circle from the barn to start on a twenty-mile cross-country drive, and the day is begun. Soon the bank will open, a hundred teams will be hitched to posts along the curb, and Main Street will be at its best. It is not commonplace. It is never sordid, because it embodies and reflects the purposeful, honest activities of a thrifty and prosperous community. To those who participate in it it cannot be monotonous. There is nothing eventful in it, and seldom anything epochal. From dawn until dusk it is much the same, but there is a something to be found there which may not be discovered in broader, lighter, or longer thoroughfares, though it should be. That is contentment, happiness, and a reasonably satisfied ambition. Yet how often are they missed! Sometimes the inclination is to suspect that they are never lacking on Main Street, the new Main Street as it is seen today.

### Editorial Notes

THE statement just issued by Josephus Daniels regarding the prices paid by the navy for coal, during the past three years, discloses, inadvertently, perhaps, but none the less surely, a situation which can only be described as scandalous. The navy, it appears, has never paid a higher price for coal than \$4.24 a ton, and has quite commonly obtained coal as low as \$1.90 a ton. These prices, Mr. Daniels declares, represented a fair profit, and one with which the dealers were well satisfied. In the circumstances, it may be asked, was there any honest need for all the inquiries, the discussions, the charges and counter-charges of the last three years in regard to the price of coal, resulting, for the most part, in nothing but steadily rising prices, if the administration was in possession of the positive knowledge that coal dealers could afford to sell coal at say \$3 a ton and make a fair profit?

WHY do children so commonly dislike going to school? Mr. E. F. O'Neill, who is in charge of a public elementary school near Manchester, England, seems to have answered this question when he says, "Work is done to a time-table, not for work's sake. The time-table is the mark of slavery. It delivers the child into the hands of the teacher and the teacher into the hands of the inspector. Freedom is the breath of life, and, till it sweeps through our conventional hidebound schools, we cannot hope for real life there." Mr. O'Neill certainly seems to be on the right tack, but what haunts schoolmasters and pupils generally is the thought of the examinations qualifying for entrance into universities and professions. Time-tables and curricula appear to be modeled with the sole object of getting children through these "exams." Abolish "exams," and put the examiners on board wages and then time-tables can be dispensed with and school life will lose more than half its terrors.

CATO'S oft-repeated exhortation "Delenda est Carthago"—"Carthage must be destroyed"—must have been a very annoying expression to the Roman Senate unwilling to go and have it out, once and for all, with the Carthaginians. But in the end they had to go and do it. Today citizens are equally displeased when they are told for the "nth" time that the present wave of crime on both sides of the Atlantic is due to the liquor traffic. Recently a grand jury in Ontario gave it as its opinion that the present abnormal amount of crime in the Province was due not only to the existing unemployment but also to illegal traffic in liquor. To the wide-awake observer of the times this may seem "stale news," but as sure as the dawn follows the night, people will one day, like the Romans of old, wake up to the fact that the enemy must be destroyed.

THE formal holiday dinner given each year to "the working horses of Boston," in Post Office Square, might be regarded as rather a shallow enterprise, if it were not for one thing, namely, that it is regarded by its promoters merely as a picturesque way of drawing attention to the desirability and very great blessedness of kindness to animals. There is something strangely engaging about the whole affair, about the menu with its piece de résistance of mixed corn and oats, followed by such delicacies as sliced carrots and apples, about the bucket-dishes, and the copious drafts of water when desired. But the secret of it all lay in the legend which might be seen around, urging that the kindness to animals exemplified in the horses' holiday dinner should be observed by all, everywhere, the year round.

PROBABLY the statement which will be longest remembered by Australians with a sense of humor—and no Australian will admit that he does not possess that—in the duel between Mr. Watt, the former Federal Treasurer, and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, will be the admission by Mr. Watt that the unparalleled welcome home enjoyed by Mr. Hughes after the Geneva Conference was nicely staged! The Labor members of the House of Representatives laughed loudly and long, one of them remarking that he had nearly been interned at the time for saying the same thing.